Bombay Gazette.

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VOLUME XLVI.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1835. [No. 2,464.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL Meeting of the BOMBAY NATIVE EDUCATION SOCIETY, will be held at the Society's Rooms on the Esplanade, this day Saturday, the 28th instant.—The attendance of the Subscribers to the Society and all Friends of Native Education is particularly requested.

The Right Honorable the GOVERNOR, will take the Chair at 11 A. M.

G. POPE,
Secretary.

Society's Rooms, 28th Feb., 1835.

A CARD.

A SPECIAL Meeting of The Agricultural and Horticutural Society of Western India, will take place on Tuesday the 3rd March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the rooms of the Native Education Society on the Esplanade, at which Members and Subscribers are invited to attend.—A Petition to Parliament for equalizing the duties on East India produce, will also be taken into consideration.

JOHN VAUPELL,
Secretary.

Agri. Hortil. Secretary's Office, 28th Feb., 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE undersigned being about to close the accounts of the estate of the late Captain HENRY TUDOR, Free Mariner, deceased; requests that any persons being endebted to, or having claims against the said estate, will forthwith pay their debts and prefer their claims to the undersigned, or to Messrs. OWEN and Co., Bombay.

(Signed) J. CALDECOTT,
Sole Executor and Administrator.

ALLEPPY, *24th Jan.*, 1835.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co. beg to intimate they are now selling off their goods, (viz. Jewellery, Plated Ware, Silver plate, &c. &c.) at PRIME COST, for CASH only.

In consideration of their being sold at PRIME COST: CASH ONLY will be received, and they trust after this explicit announcement, none will take it amiss, should any goods be refused them on other terms.

FOR Sale on Commission, the Friendship's Offering for the present year, price nine rupees the Copy.

Apply to Mersrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

BOMBAY, *28th Feb.*, 1835.

FOR SALE.

THE NEW BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1835, carefully corrected and arranged up to the 31st December 1834. The DIRECTORY contains besides the usual local matter applicable to Bombay, a large portion of historical, statistical and commercial information of a useful nature, chiefly in a tubular form. It is printed on thick China Paper manufactured on purpose and the price is, five Rupees per Copy. Application to be made to the Price Current Purvoes, at the Custom House.

P. C. O., CALCUTTA, *28th Feb.*, 1835.

A MANIFESTO having been circulated on Friday last, and again published in the shape of an advertisement in Saturday's Gazette by NOWROJEE DORABJEE Proprietor of the defunct Hurkaru, and soi-distant Proprietor of the yet unborn Free Press—in which after a preliminary "blush of indignation," a second apology is offered to the public for the non-appearance of that embryo, and the blame of the failure is fastened by implication on the undersigned, whose name is generally known to be registered in the Secretariate as "THE INTENDED EDITOR" on whom all the indignant blusher's resentment is heaped, the undersigned feels it due to himself to correct the following mistakes contained in the circular alluded to.

1st. NOWROJEE DORABJEE signs himself "Proprietor of the Free Press," and designates himself "the Proprietor" in no less than three places; this is a mistake. The subjoined affidavit sworn to by himself will prove that he is only Proprietor of one fourth.

2ndly. Nowrojee Dorabjee in alluding to the undersigned, designates him solely as "THE INTENDED EDITOR," and states that he had qualified as such before a Magistrate thereby implying that he had no other connection with the paper. This is a second mistake; the affidavit already referred to, sworn to, by Nowrojee Dorabjee will prove that the undersigned is in fact the chief Proprietor of the Free Press, owning three-fourths of the concern.

3rdly. Nowrojee Dorabjee in pretending to assign the cause of failure, asserts that *his* arrangements were matured—that no obstacle existed to the undersigned commencing his labors, that all the preliminaries were previously, amicably and satisfactorily settled. This is the most important mistake of all. He was bound by agreement to get the paper printed, in consideration of which alone, was he admitted to a fourth share. Not a single arrangement was matured for this purpose. The important preliminary of compositors, the important preliminary of Cash, the important preliminary of credit, were all wanting. These were rather material obstacles, but Nowrojee's own obstinate predilection, for playing the part of a trumpeter, sounding the glories of his proprietorship in every quarter, instead of performing his own task in the Printing Office, proved the most invincible obstacle of all.

4thly. Nowrojee Dorabjee asserts that he failed, in every endeavour in induce the undersigned to commence his career, that he was deserted by the main prop of his undertaking, &c. &c. This is another slight mistake arising no doubt from forgetfulness. On the 16th instant, when remonstrated with on the necessity of his fulfilling his part, namely getting the paper printed by procuring compositors, he cried out "I am sick of this Free Press, my life is bothered: I wish to have nothing more to do with it," and so saying he abruptly rose and walked away.

Then, and *not till then*, did the undersigned give up all hope of real co-operation from Nowrojee Dorabjee and determined to await a better opportunity of commencing his paper rather then render failure inevitable by trusting to a man who appeared to have neither means, credit, veracity, nor good sense, sufficient for the undertaking. The above explanation concerning a property which in reality does not yet exist, must appear in some degree ludicrous to the public, and should never have appeared had not Nowrojee Dorabjee chosen to introduce "THE INTENDED EDITOR" so prominently in his manifesto. As this document evidently proceeds from the other quarter where Nowrojee Dorabjee has opened a negotiation, and as the writer has so largely vaunted his own superior qualifications, the undersigned will feel happy to make over to him his three shares of the Free Press, if indeed he has not already begun to suspect that his credulity has been wofully misled; and Nowrojee be not doomed to come forward with another "*flush of indignation*" at the melting away of those visioned "fortunate results and better grounds of confidence" of which he now seems so proud.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON MACKENZIE.

Bombay, 25th. Feb. 1835.

AFFIDAVIT.

I NOWROJEE DORABJEE of Bombay, a Parsee Inhabitant, do hereby make oath, and declare, that I hold a Share in a certain Newspaper published in the English language, called the Bombay *Free Press*, in the proportion of one fourth part, the remaining three fourths of the Copy right of the said paper, being the property of Mr. WILLIAM ROBERTSON MACKENZIE of Bombay, Inhabitant, and a British subject, who is also the Editor of the said Paper, and I further declare that the said Paper will be printed and published every Friday Morning by me the said NOWROJEE DORABJEE at No. 13 Apollo Street, within the Fort.

(Sig.) NOWROJEE DORABJEE.

True Copy,
(Sig.) C. NORRIS,
Chief Secy.

Sworn before me,
(Sig.) JOHN WARDEN, J. P.
This Tenth day of Feb., 1835.

W. AND T. BUCKMASTER TAILORS, and Army Clothiers of London, beg respectfully to inform the Officers of the Army and Navy, and their numerous friends at present resident in India, that they have removed their Establishment from their late residence in Bond Street to more extensive premises, No. 3 New Burlington Street, (3 doors from Regent Street).

W. and T. B., feel great pleasure in availing themselves of this opportunity to return most sincere thanks to their numerous friends for the very liberal patronage they have received in their various departments, and hope from their extensive experience and acknowledged punctuality in attending to orders, as also the advantages which more commodious premises will give them, to insure a continuance; assuring their friends they will use renewed exertions to merit the same.

No. 3 New Burlington Street,
(3 doors from Regent Street,)
LONDON;
and No. 3 Molesworth Street,
DUBLIN.

For London.

TO Sail on the 10th March. The new Coppered Ship GANGES, 500 tons, Captain Ardlie, has excellent acommodation for passengers, and carries a surgeon. For Freight or passage. Apply to Captain Ardlie, or to Messrs. J. AND N. NOWROJEE, Bombay Green.

Bombay, 28th Feb., 1835.

CIRCULAR.

BOMBAY FREE PREESS.

THE *Proprietor* of the late *Hulkaru* Newspaper would gladly have been spared the extremely mortifying task of submitting to his patrons and friends, a second apology for the non-appearance of his promised new paper, but with a blush of indignation and regret at the dilemma in which he has been placed, he is compelled to deprecate the displeasure of his supporters, and to entreat general forbearence for this second departure from his promise, while he declares that no effort has been spared on his part, to complete the arrangements required by the change in his publication: and that the disappointment has arisen from unforeseen difficulties, and the total defeat of a principal part of his plan.

He also feels that it is due to a generous public, that he should not content himself with general declarations like those above made, but explicitly assign the cause which has made his explanation necessary. His arrangements were so far matured, that the intended Editor had qu[illegible] ed before a Magestrate, and no ob[illegible] cle existed to his immediately ente[illegible] on his labours, all preliminaries h[illegible] ing been previously, amicably [illegible] satisfactorily adjusted. This was far back as the 6th instant. Notw[illegible] standing that ample interval for p[illegible] praration, the Proprietor faile[illegible] every endeavour to induce the [illegible] tleman to commence his career [illegible] utter hopelessness of success in [illegible] oft-repeated attempt, the Propr[illegible] finding himself thus deserted b[illegible] main prop of the undertaking [illegible] been compelled to open negotia[illegible] in another quarter, which, he is h[illegible] py in being able to anounce, ha[illegible] been attended with more fortu[illegible] results, and afford better grounds [illegible] confidence in the permanence of t[illegible] management, and a more equal [illegible] nour in the spirit of the Journal.

The Proprietor, under these c[illegible] cumstances, trusts, that his patron[illegible] and friends will exercise their pa[illegible] tience for a few more days, a[illegible] extend indulgence to this involu[illegible] tary failure in the performance [illegible] his promise; as he now can, w[illegible] well grounded confidence, hold o[illegible] the prospect of the appearance [illegible] The "FREE PRESS" within a re[illegible] sonable time; but, to insure its a[illegible] pearing in presentable guise, as w[illegible] as to guard against all possible co[illegible] tingencies, he has determined [illegible] postpone the first publication till th[illegible] first Friday in March. It will, there[illegible] fore, go forth to receive the smile[illegible] and greetings of friends, or endur[illegible] the frowns and contumely of foes[illegible] on the 6th proximo; after which i[illegible] shall stand or fall, obedient to the[illegible] fiat of an almighty but generous[illegible] public.

NOWROJEE DORABJEE,
Proprietor of the Bombay Free Press.

A CARD.

MOHUMEED IBRAM respectfully begs to inform the nobility and gentry that he has established, under the patronage of Government, an Hotel, at the Government Bungalow at Tannah—His stores are of the very best description, dinners, &c., are prepared at the shortest notice.

Tannah Hotel, 28th Feb., 1835.

MR. JOSEPH LABARDENZE DIMINIEUX begs respectfully to inform the Public that he has brought for sale, a collection of stuffed birds, aquatic animals, and flying blood suckers, various kinds of snakes, &c. preserved in spirits, and also a quantity of images of the different casts of natives in Travancore, neatly done of wax in their natural colour and dresses, &c.

Mr J. L. D. will sell them by wholesale or retail, and at moderate prices.

Tamarind Lane, next door to the house of the late Mr. O'Donnell.

BOMBAY, 28*th Feb.*, 1835.

BILLS ON LONDON.

BILLS of the *Royal Bank of Scotland*, at 30 days sight, on THOMAS COUTTS and Co. of London, may be had on application to the undersigned, in setts of £50, £100, £150, £200, £300, £400, and £500, at the Exchange of 1s. 10½d. per Bombay Rupee, until further notice; and from parties at Outstations, Remittances on the Civil or Military Pay Offices of Bombay, will be received in payment thereof.

RITCHIE, STEUART & CO.

BOMBAY, 28*th Feb.*, 1835.

TO BE LET.

ONE upper-roomed and commodious House in Nesbit Lane opposite to Messrs. Leggett and Co's. Bakery.

Do. a lower do. next to the Gazette Office.

For particulars, apply to Moroba Jee, at the Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.—Marryat's Signals,.....Rs. 2
Respondentia Bonds, each.. „ 1
Ships Articles..... „ 1
Policies of Insurance,..... „ 2
Bills of Exchange per set, qrs. 2
Interest Bonds,..... ....„ 2
Bills of Lading..... .....„ 2
Powers of Attorney, each ....„ 2
Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, punctually attended to.

GAZETTE OFFICE, 28*th Feb.*, 1835.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

POST LETTERS.

C. Milne esq. Queen's Royals.....Bombay
Lieut. Offer. H. C. sloop Ternate, B'bay Harbour ditto.
Jm. O'Niel, gunner 2nd battalion artillery....ditto.
Serjeant Major W. Chiperdale, pension establish.
ment.....ditto.
Captain De Meger.....ditto.
Pestonjee Rustomjee.....ditto.
Pestonjee Bemanjee Parsee.....ditto.
Mrs. Anna Francisca de Cunha.....ditto.
Don Antonio Caetano Dias.....ditto.
Viccajee Hanian.....ditto.
Hormusjee Heerajee Parsee.....ditto.
Misabibe, to the care of Mr. John Sheek, Girgaum ditto.
Woodkhan, sepoy.....ditto.
Jungwandass Byragey.....ditto.
Anundrow Gopall Gougley.....ditto.
Ajeeba Ramdasee.....ditto.
Bhicumbar Dewdar.....ditto.
Lulubdass Hurrybhoy.....ditto.
Captain Laurence.....ditto.
Captain Bell 19th regt. N. I.....ditto.
Robert Rouse esq. H. M. ship Harrier.....ditto.
Charles Napier esq.....ditto.
Mr. Thomas Underwood, clerk, custom house..ditto.
Mr. Antone Caetano Dias, apothecary H. M. 6th
regt.....ditto.
Serjeant Chester, 1st battalion artillery.....ditto.
T. K. Stroud esq. 3rd light cavalry.....ditto.
Conductor Jervis.....ditto.
Juggonath Gopall.....ditto.
Bago Govind Tirvudy kan.....ditto.
Chaik Ally Shurung.....ditto.
Mathias, Sail maker of Mr. Fulsins Girgaon....ditto.
Francisco Rodrigues, servant of lieut. Minster 11th
regt.....ditto.
John K. Finucane, gunner, 1st battalion artillery. ditto

SHIP LETTERS.

John L. Cameron esq. M. D. E. I. C. S.....Bombay
Lieut. Gillanders, 26th N. I.....ditto.
Lieut. E. P. Brett, 5th N. I.....ditto
W. H. Dyke esq. asst. collector.....ditto.
W. R. Annesley esq. 15th N. I.....ditto.
T. Rankin esq.....ditto
Mr. A. Davidson.....ditto.
Mr. J. Spain.....ditto.
W. Harvey, private H. M. 4th Lt. dragoons.....ditto.
B. A. Nicholson esq. surg. (A news paper)....ditto
Thos. H. Talbot esq. C. S. (A small box).....ditto.

PACKETS

For the reception of letters by the following ships, are open at this office, and will be closed at 5 P. M. on the day preceding the date of intended departure.

Vessels names.	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching were.
Ship Africanus....	5th prox....	London...	uncertain.
„ Buckinghamshire	25th ditto...	ditto....	ditto.
„ Andromache..	about 20th do	ditto....	Cape.
„ Ganges.....	uncertain...	ditto....	uncertain.
„ John Hayes...	ditto.....	Liverpool	ditto.
„ Tropic.....	ditto.....	Clyde....	ditto.
„ Caledonia....	end of Mar.	Liverpool.	ditto.
„ Otterspool....	ditto ditto.	ditto....	ditto.
„ John Marsh..	ditto ditto	ditto....	ditto.
„ Mary.....	10th to 15 do	ditto....	ditto.
„ La Gloire.....	25th ditto....	Bordeaux	

F. BOURHIER,
Post Master Genl.

Bombay, 25th February, 1835.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th February 1835.

No 91 of 1835.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—

Lieutenant D. Davidson, of the 18th regiment native infantry, to take charge of the treasury chest, and bazars at Kulladghee, from the 21st ultimo.

Lieutenant and quarter master W. Vardon, of the 1st regiment light cavalry, to act as adjutant to that regiment, during the absence of lieutenant Owen, on sick certificate.

Lieutenant and quarter master Shepherd, of the 24th regiment native infantry, to act as interpreter to the 12th regiment native infantry, from the 25th December last, until the arrival of lieutenant J. W. Morris, of the 9th reniment native infantry, at Baroda, who stands nominated to this duty.

No 93 of 1835, has been omitted.

Bombay Castle, 19th February 1835.

No. 93 of 1835.—The following native promotions are made:—

2nd regiment light cavalry.

Jemedar Mahomed Jaffer to be subedar, *vice* Shaik Booden pensioned.—*Date of rank.* 1st Janv. 1835.

15th regiment native infantry.

Jemedar Shaik Callo to be subedar. and havildar Partab Sing to be Jemedar, in succession to subedar, major Shaik Abdulla pensioned.—do..do..do.

No. 94 of 1835.—The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the servico, in conformity with their respective appointments by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as cadets of artillery and infantry, and as an assistant surgeon on this establishment. The cadet for the artillery is promoted to second lieutenant, and for the infantry, to ensign, leaving the dates of their commission for future adjustment:—

Artillery.
Date of arrival at Bombay.
Mr. Walter Scott Terry, 11th Feby. 1835.
Infantry
Mr. Charles Digby Delamotte,—do..do..do.
Medical establishment.
Mr. William Hardy, M. D. do..do..do.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty without prejudice to their rank, by permision of the Honorable the Court of Directors:—*Date of arrival at Bombay*, 11th Feby. 1835.

Major W. Spiller of the 5th R. N. I.
Major W. Miller, of the artillery.
Captain W. Macan, of the 6th R. N. I.
Captain J. Lloyd, of the artillery.
Lieutenant F. C. Holl, of the 4th R. N. I.
Lieuts J. Penny, and A. Tweedale of the 1st R. L. C.
Lieut. N. H. Thornbury, the 6th R. N. I.
Lieut. A. H. O. Mathews, of the 15th R. N. I.
2nd Lieut. W. Massie, of the artillery.
Surgeons G. A. Stewart J. Bird. R. T. Barra.
Assistant surgeon W. B. Barrington.

No. 95 of 1835.—Brevet captain Keith of His Majesty's 2nd (or queen's royal) regiment of foot, is appointed aid-de-camp to colonel Willshire, commanding the Poona divison of the army, from the 3rd instant.

Bombay Castle, 21st February 1835.

No. 96 of 1835.—Captain P. Hunter, of the 1st regiment of light cavalry, is appointed joint remount agent for the purchase of horses for the mounted corps of Madras and Bombay.

Bombay Castle, 23rd February 1835.

No. 97 of 1835.—The leave of absence granted to lieutenant W. G. Hebbert, assistant to the inspecting engineer Northern Divison of the army, under date 5th instant, is extended until the end of the present month.

No. 98 of 1835.—Captain W. Foquett, of the 20th regiment native infantry, took charge of the commissariat department at Rajcote, from captain Delamain, of the 3rd regiment light cavalry, on the 26th ultimo, agreeably to his appointment under date the 15th of December last,

No. 99 of 1835,—The period of service at which men of good character may be transferred to the native veteran battalion, is fixed at 15 years actual service from and after 18 years of age, instead of 20 years as per para 98, section 37 page 148, 2nd supplement, and consequently the pension of half pay after 15 years service is only to be granted to men who are totally incapable of performing garrison duty, para. 159, section 51, page 240, and supplement.

The following scale is established in calculating the pensions of men transferred from regiments of the line to the native veteran batalion upon becoming incapable of performing garrison duty.

Men whose effective service has been 20 years and upwards shall, for every three years of subsequeut garrison duty, add two years only to their period of actual service, and men of 15 and under 20 years of effective service, shall only reckon one year of actual service for two years of garrison duty.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.,
Secy. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th February 1835.

Mr, J. Kentish, judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, has been allowed a month's further extension of leave, on sick certificate,

Lieutenant W. Long, commanding Poona police corps, is allowed leave to visit the presidency, on urgent private affairs, from the 20th instant to the 5th proximo.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
C, NORRIS,
Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd February, 1835.

Charles Norris esq. Chief Secretary to Government, having returned to the presidency on the 21st instant, has this day resumed charge of the secret, political, and judicial departments,

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant the Reverend R, Y, Keays, A. M, district chaplain of the Southern Conkan, one month's leave, to visit the presidency, from the date of his leaving his station.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. H. WATHEN,
Secy. to Govt.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 20th February 1835.

Mr, W, W, Bell, first assistant to the collector of Ahmedabad, is allowed to remain in the districts, on deputation.

Bombay Castle, 25th February 1835.

Mr. E, H. Dallas, assistant to the collector of Ahmednuggur is allowed leave of absence for one month under section XIV. of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the Mahableshwur Hills.

Mr W. J. Hunter, first assistant to the collector of Rutnageree, is allowed a further extension of leave for one month.

Mr. J. H. Pelly, collector of customs in Guzerat, is allowed an extension of the leave granted to him on the 3rd instant, for such period as may be requisite to enable him to join his station.

Mr. W. Escombe, second assistant to the principal collector of Poona, is allowed leave of absence for two days, to proceed to Bombay, on private affairs,

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Secy to Govt.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PERHAPS Mr. Editor you will kindly inform me whether it be really true that the managing committee of the Horticultural Society has determined on fixing their garden on a site at the foot of Parell Hill—I can scarcely believe it possible that a spot so difficult of access, can have been chosen. Were it the object of the committee to exclude prying eyes and carry on their good work in silence at the greatest possible expense with the least possible benefit, a better position could not have been chosen——As far as the public are concerned the garden might as well be on Salsette or Caranjah—as far as the Society itself is concerned, the expense would not in all probability be greater were it established in either quarter——Upon whom I may ask will the superintendance of the garden fall? Is it to be expected that any member of the committee can devote his leisure hours to the cultivation of a spot, which it will be a labour, even to reach? How then is the garden to be cultivated with advantage? I apprehend the Society does not, as yet, possess sufficient Funds to establish a professional European Gardener on the spot.

The situations which present themselves as particularly suited for the purpose of a garden—are, firstly, the ground lying at the foot of the central flag staff Hill—around and adjacent to the House of Jugguanuth Sunkersett Esq., and secondly, the end of the Esplanade commonly called the Dhobie's green—both situations are easy of access—have abundance of water, and are in every way well suited for public pleasure grounds——while in the former even now, all sorts of vegetables and fruit trees flourish abundantly—and on the latter, it is well known they would flourish—for tradition records the period when, on the spot now devoted to the purposes of a parade ground for the Marine Battalion, a flourishing garden existed, appertaining to a colony of Monks, and renowned for its delicious fruit and vegetables.

I remain, my dear Mr. Editor, your's very truly,
A WORD TO THE WISE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—Having seen a receipt from Messrs. Greenwood and Co. army agents, dated January 1834, for the second payment of the constructive Capture of the Deccan Prize money, and also having received a letter from my own agent to draw my share in this Country, perhaps through the medium of your paper this communication may prove very satisfactory to many of your readers, and at the same time obtain for those interested, the information as to when it will be paid in this Country—as doubtless the necessary instructions on the subject must have been received long ago at Bombay.

I remain,
Mr. Editor,
Your Obedient Servant.
AN OFFICER.

DAPOLEE, 25th Feb., 1835.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—My most sincere thanks, and indeed the thanks, of a liberal and grateful public are due to you Sir, for your luminous Editorial remarks on my letter regarding the unlawful Clerical Fees. In my last letter I forgot to give a regular scale of this. That omission I will now remedy. The first grade in the climax is, a plain coffin,—the second grade is a coffin covered with cloth,—the third grade is, the coffin is mounted,—the fourth grade is, if carried in a hearse,—the fifth grade is, if the corpse is carried from his House,—the sixth is, if the corpse is brought from the Church; this is the last grade in this climax of clerical extortion. Redmond O'Hanlon, the celebrated Irish robber, exculpated himself before the Judicial Bench by saying that he had taken money from the rich, and gave it to the poor. Let those persons invert the order practised by O'Hanlon, because they take from the poor, and give to the rich. The Parson, his lady and children, when publicity is given to those abuses, raise the hue and cry against the publisher, calling him an enemy to religion, and the church in danger, not unlike William the Third (of blessed memory) when he wished to assist his phlegmatic Hollanders against any continental attacks, he raised the hue and cry, saying that the state and church were in danger from the *Pretender* who was marching with one hundred thousand Priests and cardinals armed *cap a pee* to invade England, though, in reality, England was only his secondary object, and Holland his primary object. In like manner the church is the secondary object of the Parsons, and the Fees their *grand* object, as the Pretender was the great bugbear with William, the Church is the bugbear with the Parsons. To say as they do that the church is in danger, is a tacit admission, that the church is not of divine origin, but simply of human institution, which requires props and buttresses of gold, and silver. Why not say with the learned Gamaliel "if the Christian religion is of divine institution, all the Jewish persecutions against it, is nugatory; and if of human institution, it will crumble." It appears that the Parsons see some symptoms of its crumbling, and that they see the chinks and apertures already.

Boniface (the famous Englishman) who was the apostle of lower Germany said, *quondam clerici aurei retebantur calicibus signeis nunc vero clerici signis utuntur calicibus aureis*, this remark never was more applicable than at present in those public dinners given at night which will terminate at six in the morning where the parson will figure, vociferating "Hip, hip, hip" three times three, and four times four, inverting the order established by God to sleep at night and labour by day. What becomes of the temperate society, and pompous resolutions? Formerly the duty of a parson was laborious, now it is reduced to a sinecure with the exception of reading a sermon out of a Book, and that same, either with such pomposity that it is disgusting, or with such monotony that it is ridiculous. Look to the number of carriages and vehicles, horses, stables, Cooks, Bungalows, Palaces, and Country houses, and above all attending public dinners. Such things should be left to laymen, If the ground for the monument should not exceed nine feet, 30 Rupees only,—if more than 9 feet, 100 Rs if one foot more, 130 Rs. Would not the time which they spend or rather mispend in their nocturnal diners vociferating "Hip, hip, hip," be better employed in sitting at the bed-side of a dying christian, infusing into the wounds of his soul, that conseling, and sweet balm, which our holy religion is so calculated to communicate and infuse? They leave the banquet with their head muddy, their opticks and constitution impaired, and unable to promote the honor or glory of God to edify their neighbour or realise their own eternal salvation. All that can be said of them, is that they are good pot companions. Excuse sir, the length of this letter,—correct all its errors, but at least insert it for the good of religion, and of our holy Church, and thereby you will correct abuses. I crave your indulgence.

Your obt. servant,
JUSTICE.

COLABAH, Feb. 22d, 1835.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—Allow me to inform you, that after an absence of thirty years in the interior of India, I am just returned to Bombay, where I find myself shut out of every society, for the following reasons. Things during my absence are so misnamed that I do not understand them, and I am like a stranger among my own countrymen. Facts are stubborn things, and contribute more to convince the understanding than all the subtility of philosophers, the fictions of poets, the hypocritical evasions of Fanatics, the sophisms of the new fangled Theologians, &c. &c. &c.

I will now proceed to examplify it. When I left Bombay for the interior, when the word charity was mentioned, I understood it according to the exposition of St. Paul in his Epistle to the Corinthians, chapter 13. vers. 4.—If I speak with the tongues of men, and of Angels, and have not charity, I am become a sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal, and if I should have prophecy, and should know all mysteries, and all knowledge, and if I should have all faith, so that I could remove mountains, and have not charity, I am nothing, and if I should distribute all my goods to feed the poor, and if I should deliver my body to be burned, and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing, charity is patient, is kind, charity envieth not, dealeth not perversely, is not puffed up, is not ambitious, seeketh not her own, is not provoked to anger, thinketh not evil, rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth with the truth, beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things. Charity falleth away not whether prophecies shall be made void, or tongues shall cease, or knowledge shall be destroyed, for we know now in part, and we prophecy in part, but when that which is perfect is come, that which is in part shall be done away. When I was a child, I spoke as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child, but when I became a man, I put away the things of a child. We see now through a glass in a dark manner, but then face to face, now I know in part, but then I shall know even as I am known, and now there remain faith, hope, charity, these three, but the greater of these is charity.

Now, Sir, on my return, this queen of all virtues, was so misnamed that my old vocabulary, and Bible are useless to me, and I must purchase new ones; for example, a charity school in my time was a place in which poor orphans received their education, food, and raiment, without offering the smallest violence either to their souls, or bodies, but at present when a male, or female child enters a place called a charity school, the children declare themselves catholics, and declare their reluctance to protestantism on which they are told that they will be compelled by force, and punishment, to comply even against their inclinations, and wish, and must learn the Protestant tenets under the penalty of punishments, or ejection. Is this Charity, or is not this establishing an Inquisition more iniquitous, and sanguinary than all the former. Inquisitious, because it is exercised against resourceless children, and managed under the hypocritical, and irreligious garb of religion, a religion purely Machiavalian and pharasaical. When these poor children come to maturity, if a Roman Catholic should propose for one of them, and that it should meet the wishes, and inclinations of both parties, the School Mistress who is often an apostate from the Catholic religion supported by private instructions from the superintending clergyman of the school will oppose the marriage on the ground that the applicant is a Roman Idolater, and they never will consent to the mariage of any of their Pupils, but with a man professing the holy tenets of the Patriarch Luther or Calvin, or of the Pseudo—Apostles of 16th Century, is not this depriving the girl of her liberty? The girl often to get out of the fangs of the Apostle Mistress, will consent to marry any one in order to procure what she considers her liberty and emancipation. Instead of calling it Charity School it should be called a School without Charity, a school of despotism and tyranny, militating equally against all laws both human and divine; is not a school of that description founded as it is on violence, and is justice more like a kidnapping school than a Charity School. Ill never should be done in order that good may come from it. Your kind insertion of this letter in your invaluable and liberal Paper, will much oblige your obedient servant.

LIBERTY AND LIBERALITY.

GIRGAUM, Feb. 24th, 1835.

PORTUGUESE FETE AT MAZAGON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Nothing could have pleased me more than the perusal of the information "A SUBSCRIBER" gives in your Paper of *Wednesday* last, with regard to the intended Thanksgiving to be given to the Almighty God for conferring on the Natives of Goa, now in Bombay, the blessing of having one of their Native Brethren appointed to the head of their Government, and of whom they expected a "Liberal Government."

Some time in the month of February 1834, upwards of a year ago, a very grand Fete was performed at the Church in Cavel, perhaps never equalled in any other Church in this Island, for the occasion of a Thanksgiving to the Almighty God, when the news reached here of the downfall of the reigning Tyrant D. Miguel, and of the taking possession of the capital of Portugal (Lisbon), by her Most Faithful Majesty Queen Donna Maria de Gloria—a respectable meeting was immediately convened for that purpose, and I am sorry to remark, that very few of these Native Gentlemen of Goa, shewed any disposition to join such a liberal act as the one that was performed. My motives of addressing you on the subject is, to shew the opinion I have always formed of the Goa Natives, that they are generally selfish and partial; but when their own interests are in existence, you are sure Mr. Editor to see them join with their mite.

It was at that time when the assembly took place for a Thanksgiving, that the Natives of Goa should have flocked to shew their sense of liberality, for on the downfall of, Don Miguel, it was a presumptive hope that the Goa people would be unshackled from the chain of slavery, and be under a liberal Government. Whether that honor would be conferred on Senhor Peres or Senhor Gomens. It mattered not—but I was sorry to see so very few of the Goa native Gentlemen volunteer themselves to the grand object, and it was done by the Portuguese Gentlemen of Bombay, who had no further interest whether D. Pedro or any one else, was going to govern Portugal—But the sentiments they always felt of the injurious mode of treating the Natives of Goa in general, and finding the reign of the despot thrown down, and a liberal one substituted, was the cause of their unanimous assembly and performance of that public act in justice to the blessing Almighty God had bestowed on all Indian colonies where the Portuguese Flag is hoisted, and my sole motive of addressing you this, is to shew to the community in general, that what they intend performing at the Church at Mazagon, is not for the sake of their high sentiments of liberality, but that of

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selfish interest—I dont mean that there are none posessed of those disinterested sentiments of liberality, but most of them I presume are not.

I laughed Mr. Editor when I perused in the same publication, that the Clergymen of Mazagon came forward to unite in this assembly, to shew themselves favorable to the object in view, and while the same clergymen of Mazagon were averse to the thanksgiving on that most popular occasion when the object of that thanksgiving was in consequence of having rescued the whole population of Goa, Demaun and Dieu and other colonies in India, from the despotic and tyranical Government of Don Miguel. I have formed a positive opinion that these sects of clergymen now in existence at Mazagon, are too fond of flattering, and in this particular instance they have really openly shewn the ingenious way they have of joining their good wishes to him of whom they expect favors and protestion—Senhor Peres therefore must be cautious in being so easily taken in to a mockery of this sort, coming from those black gown Gents.

The Native Gentlemen of Goa must have indeed in a very short time, learned the paths of liberality from that of despotism. For the sentiments of liberty was not in many of their hearts, not long ago when the Grand Fete was given at Cavel.

A PATRIOT.

Bombay, 25th Feb., 1835.

A NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—May I beg the favor of your calling through the medium of your journal, the attention of the *public functionary* whose duty it may be to look after the *cleansing* of the Roads, to a great nuisance that daily exists along the great Girgaum Road about the hour of 10 A. M. which is so well known to all who travel that road at that time of day, as to require no more particular description here? I can assure you, Mr. Editor, my Horse fights shy when he passes, so I will leave you to judge how my olfactory nerves must come off if the nuisance I complain of offends the sensibility of one of the brute Creation.

Your obliged Servant,
OLEO.

26th February 1834.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The insertion in the Bombay Gazette of the letter which appeared in the Bombay Courier of last Tuesday, under the signature of "MILES" would, much oblige

Sir, you obedient servant,
A SUBSCRIBER.

COL. VALIANT'S COURT MARTIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—The assembling of a General Court Martial at Bombay composed of twenty officers of the highest rank called from different stations must no doubt have led both the Army and the public to conclude that the subject to be investigated was one of the greatest importance. How far this has been the case or not will be best seen from the following abstract of the charges and finding and sentence of the Court Martial.

Abstract of the charges preferred by Lieut. Colonel Dickson, commanding H. M. 40th Regiment, against Colonel Valiant, Commandant of the Garrison of Bombay.

1st. Charge.—For a gross violation of the articles of war and the custom of His Majesty's Service in having, on or about the 15th November, 1834, received direct a written complaint from a private soldier William Maitland, and his wife of H. M. 40th Regiment, and in having ordered a Court of Enquiry to be assembled for the purpose of investigating the said complaint without previously ascertaining from Lieut. Col. Dickson whether it had been forwarded through the proper channel, and if Lieut. Col. Dickson had taken proper steps to give redress to the complainants.

2d. Charge.—For having unjustly and illegally endeavoured to influence the aforesaid Court of Enquiry held on the 18th November, 1834, in its secret deliberation.

3d. Charge.—The same as the first, with exception of the dates, and that the name of the complainant was private Hugh Walsh.

4th. Charge.—For having acted in opposition to every gentlemanly and equitable feeling, by sending for private Hugh Walsh to his quarters, in October or November 1834, and for having then and there by the questions and language which he used to the said private Hugh Walsh and his wife, extorted from them the aforesaid complaint.

5th. Charge.—For a gross breach of discipline in receiving on the 8th December 1834, a note and disrespectful message from the schoolmaster Serjeant, without taking due notice of the Serjeant's improper conduct.

6th. Charge.—For unduly and unlawfully interfering with Lieut. Col. Dickson's command of H. M. 40th Regiment in the months of November and December 18 4, by ordering or expressing a wish to Quarter-master Walsh, that private Maitland and his wife should be accommodated with a hut in the Patchery of H. M. 40th Regiment; and by giving to Lieut. Col. Dickson certain written instructions with respect to the management of the Regimental school.

7th. Charge.—For unofficerlike and highly disrespectful conduct towards, and in contempt of, his two chiefs, the Right Honorable the Earl of Clare and His Excellency the Commander in Chief, in presuming to prefer against Lieut. Col. Dickson a charge founded upon a subject, which had been previously concluded and settled by his two aforesaid chiefs.

8th. Charge.—For a gross breach of the Articles of war and the custom of His Majesty's service, in having in the month of November 1834, received several complaints direct from private soldiers and their wives of H. M. 40th Regiment irregularly made to him without having been submitted through the proper channel.

9th. Charge.—For unofficer-like conduct in making use of certain expressions or insinuations injurious to Lieut. Col. Dickson's character as commanding Officer of H M. 40th Regiment contained in a letter addressed to the Brigade Major of King's Troops for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, dated 7th December 1834.

FINDING AND SENTENCE.

The Court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on the Defence, come to the following opinion with respect to the charges submitted to their investigation.

With regard to the 1st and 3rd charges that the prisoner, Colonel Thomas Valiant, of His Majesty's 40th Regiment of Foot and Commandant of the Garrison of Bombay, is guilty of improper conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having acted contrary to the custom of the service by having received direct the complaints of privates Maitland and Walsh and their wives of H. M. 40th Regiment, specified in the said charges, and by having ordered a Court of Enquiry to be assembled for the purpose of investigating the said complaints without having previously communicated with the Commanding Officer of H. M. 40th Regiment on the subject, but they do acquit him of all and every other part of the said charges.—and the Court do therefore adjudge him, the said Colonel T. Valiant, to be reprimanded in such manner as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may be pleased to direct.

That the prisoner is Not Guilty of the 2nd and 4th charges preferred against him and the Court do therefore fully and honorably acquit him, the said Colonel T. Valiant, of all and every part of the said charges, which the Court at the same time consider to be vexatious.

That the prisoner is not Guilty of the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th charges, and the Court do therefore acquit him, the said Colonel T. Valiant, of all and every part of the said charges.

With regard to the 9th charge, that the prisoner did address to the Major of Brigade of King's Troops a letter on the 7th December, 1834, which contained the expression specified in the said charge, but, as the Court do not attach any culpability to the prisoner for having written the said letter, they do therefore acquit him, the said Colonel T. Valiant, of all and every part of the said charge.

The mere perusal of the preceding abstract will satisfy even a non-military reader that nothing interesting can have occurred at this trial; and the only singularity there appears to have been in it, is that the witnesses, produced by the Prosecutor in support of the charges, completely disproved them, except with respect to a matter which had been some time of public notoriety. It is, therefore, surprising that, neither the Court Martial nor the authority by whom it was convened has passed any censure on Lieut. Col. Dickson, for prefering Charges of so serious a nature against his immediate Commanding Officer which he must have known he could not substantiate. It is still more surprising that a Court Martial the Majority of which was composed of Officers holding Commands, and of others who are the first to succeed to those commands when vacated, should have decided that the Commandant of the Garrison was not at liberty to receive complaints from the men under his Command in the manner which he considered to be most beneficial to the public Service. For whatever may be the custom of the service in ordinary cases, Colonel Valiant shewed in his Defence that, in receiving Maitland's and Walsh's complaints direct, and in ordering them to be investigated, he was fully justified by the treatment which they and their families had received from their immediate Commanding Officer: and that as the latter was the person complained against, the referring to him the complainants for redress would have been mere mockery.

Two questions, however, of much importance came under discussion during the proceedings on this trial; the one with respect to whether the authority, by whom a General Court Martial is convened, can interfere with its proceedings—and the other with respect of how the Court should act when the prisoner makes objections to the charges upon which he is about to be tried—and those questions, I understand, were referred for the opinion of the Advocate General.

On the first of those points the opinion, as it might have been expected, was that a General Court Martial having once assembled, the Officer by whose authority it is held, cannot in any manner interfere with its proceedings.

But on the second point the opinion given appears to be extremely questionable. For it was as it is said, to the effect—that it is not competent, after a charge has been approved of by proper authority and ordered to be investigated, for the Judge Advocate or any other person to make any alteration in it, without the consent of such authority having been previously obtained—and that, as three of the Charges preferred against Colonel Valiant had been altered without such consent having been given, the proceedings which had taken place were nugatory, null, and void, and that it was therefore competent for the Court to treat their proceedings upon the altered and unsanctioned charges as mere nullity, and as if they had never taken place. Because such opinion is evidently contrary to the practice of both Courts of Justice, and General Courts Martial—

By what legal ingenuity, indeed, it could be concluded that the terms *Judge Advocate or any other persons* were applicable to a *General Court Martial* is by no means intelligible; as they can obviously apply merely to the Judge Advocate, the party preferring the charge, and the Commanding Officer of the Division or Station by whose immediate orders the Court Martial is assembled. The objection, also, made to the charges by the prisoner at a Court Martial are equivalent to what I believe, is called in Court of law a plea in abatement of the indictment, where if such plea is sustained, the indictment is quashed; when it remains for the prosecutor to prefer another one as the Court has nothing to do with the steps which he may afterwards adopt for maintaining the prosecution. Were military courts, therefore, bound to adhere strictly to the practice of Courts of Law, it would follow that a Court Martial, on deciding that the prisoner's objections to the charges are well founded, should immediately reject them and leave it to the prosecutor to prefer others. But, from the manner in which Courts Martial are convened and constituted, such a mode of proceeding could not be adopted to the full extent, without occasioning the greatest inconvenience to the public service, and the question therefore is, how far it may be legally modified by virtue of the custom of war. It will, however, be no doubt at once admitted that at a General Court Martial a prisoner cannot be deprived of any advantage to which he is entitled by the laws of the land, and that consequently he cannot be required to plead to a charge which is obviously defective. Hence, when objections are made, the Court Martial is, in its judicial capacity, bound to decide on the validity of those objections, and if the authority by whom the Court is convened cannot interfere with its proceedings, it must be evident that such decision must be equally independent of his control. The supposition, therefore, that the consent of such authority to this decision is indispensable before it can be acted upon, involves a manifest contradiction. For if that authority should differ in opinion from the Court, is the Court to concede its opinion to his, and proceed to the investigation of a Charge which it had decided was defective? and thus act illegally by ceasing to act as judges—or is the Court to act as an independent Court of Justice and to adhere to its original decision? in which case any previous reference to the convening authority must be altogether unnecessary.

This question is rendered complicated by the manner in which military charges are drawn up, for, as there is no form prescribed for framing them, they not unfrequently when submitted to a Court Martial, require correction; although this is scarcely ever considered requisite, except when the prisoner brings the subject under the notice of the Court by his objections. In such case, if the charge or charges can be rendered fit for investigation by amendment or rejection, as the accusation remains the same in *substance* though not in *form*, there can be no conceivable reason why it should be necessary to obtain the convening authority's sanction to such alteration previous to proceeding to investigate the charge. If, however, the whole charge or charges are so defective as not to admit, either by amendment or rejection, of investigation, it becomes of course requisite that the Court should report to the authority by which it is convened the cause which prevents it from entering upon the matter for the trial and determination of which it was assembled. It is to this last case alone that the remarks on this point, which occur in Treatises on military law, are obviously intended to apply. For in not one of them, I believe, is any observation to be found with respect to the manner in which a Court Martial should act when the charges are only *partially* defective; and yet it must be evident that, were such charges to be rejected altogether, it must occasion much inconvenience to the public service. Precedents however, on this point are not easily discovered, and, the decision, therefore, respecting it should depend solely on whether it is most advisable and expedient that charges, which merely required amendment or modification, should be so amended and modified by direction of the Court in order to permit the trial to proceed; or that the Court should at once decline to investigate them and return them to the convening authority, although no answer might be receivable to such reference for weeks.

But on what legal principal it could be said that it was competent for the Court of itself to quash all the proceedings that had taken place from the arraignment of Colonel Valiant on the altered and unsanctioned charges, and thus to commence the trial *de novo* is beyond my comprehension. For if I be not mistaken, in criminal cases in Courts of Law, if, after the jury is charged with the prisoner, any defects in the indictment or any errors in the proceedings are discovered, the trial must nevertheless be closed and such defects, and errors merely afford grounds for a motion in arrest of judgment. Such a motion, indeed, could not from the nature of its constitution be made at a Court Martial, but the same rule with respect to closing the trial in such case prevails in military Courts as strictly. Their proceedings also are carefully recorded, and after the proceedings of one day are closed no alteration whatever can be made in them; and if, therefore, any correction of evidence previously given or any other alteration subsequently becomes necessary, it must be inserted on that day's proceedings on which such alteration or correction was made. According to the established practice, consequently, of military Law, it is not competent for a Court Martial to expunge or annul in any manner, the proceedings which have been once recorded, and should, therefore, this Court Martial have acted in conformity to the above extraordinary opinion, it will be evident that it has acted illegally, as such a mode of proceeding is not sanctioned by either the practice of Courts of Justice or of General Courts Martial.

I remain, &c.
MILES.

I observed a short time ago in the Calcutta "*English*man" the following sentence in a paragraph relating to Colonel Dennie's Court Martial, and of its accuracy I have no doubt. "The charge so insidiously made against Colonel Dennie of signing blank returns has been rejected by the Court, who have also declined receiving several others as being frivolous and not worthy of investigation."—But the trial, as it since appears, proceeded without any reference to the Head Quarters of the Bengal Army.

M.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following List of Subscribers to LORD CLARE'S SCHOLARSHIPS.

NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS.	AMOUNT.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Wither Awdry Kt.	Rs. 50 0
James Farish Esq	500
Lieut. G. Pope	100
The Venerable Archdeacon Carr	100
The Reverend Mr. Jeffreys	100
The Hon'ble Sir Herbert Compton, Knight	500
The Hon'ble James Sutherland, Esq	500
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John Warden, Esq	200
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The Rev. Mr. Fletcher	50
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The Revd. Mr. Stevenson	50
Dr. Heddle	100
Sir Charles Malcolm	100
Thos. Williamson, Esq	100
A. S. LeMessurier, Esq	200

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

BIRTH.

At Ahmednugger on 21st February 1835, the Lady of Lieutenant John Skardon Ramsay, 4th Regiment Bombay N. I., of a Daughter.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. R. Long, 22d Regt., from Deccan.
Capt. Stokoe, Invalid Establishment.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. Col. Farquharson, 20th Regt., to Rajcote.
Lieut Geo. J. Huband, 4th Drs., to Kirkee.
Major Hamilton, 21st. Regt., to Malligaum.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 25th Ship Hormusjee Bomanjee, J. Clark Master, from China Jan. 18th, touched at Singapore Jan 22d,

Passengers.—Jas. Alford, Muncherjee Jamsetjee, and Hormajee Framjee.

26th. Grab Ship Dowlut Savoy, Syed Woomen Nacodah, from Penang, Jan. 2d., Allepie Feb. 1st., and Calicut 6th Instant.

DEPARTURE.

Feb. 25th. Barque Discovery, Wm. Hawes Master, to Calcutta.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London.—John Marsh, Andromache, African us and Ganges.
Do. Liverpool.—Otter-spool, and John Hayes
Do. Bengal.—Abgarris.
D Singapore.—Hind.
Do. Cape of Good Hope, Barque Elizabeth.
Do. Abooser.—Atiate Rahimon.
Do. Malay Coast.—Hamoody, and Fazell Kurrim.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. Ships,—Melville, Andromache, Algerine, Imogene and Zebra.
H. Co's. Receiving and Guard Vessel.—Hastings,
Do. Do. Floating Chapel.—(Aurora.)
Do. Do. Sloops of War.—Coote and Ternate.

FREE TRADERS.—John Marsh, Caledonia, Otter-spool, Ganges, Elizabeth, Andromache, Mary, Africanus, Buckinghamshire, John Hayes and Tropic.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Charlotte, Charles Forbes, Hamoody, Sophia, Lord Castlereagh, Hind, Helen, Cornwallis, Fort William, Caledonia, Rupaval, Ann, Fazil Kurrim, Sultanus, Abgarris, Pascoa, Earl of Clare, Glenelg, Grab Shaw Byramgore, Petambur, Savoy, Robert Spankie, Prim, Hormusjee Bomanjee and Dowlut Savoy.
Portuguese.—St. Anna.
French.—La Gloria, and Anacreon.
American.—Lady Sarah.
Brazilian.—Amizade.
Arab.—H. H. the Imaum of Muscat's Ship Futtel Kurrim, and Atite Rahimon.

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL.
Six per cent Remittable Loan	131	130½
First 5 per cent Loan No. 320, a 1st class,	109½	109
Do. No. 321, a 1040, 2nd class	107	106½
Do. 1041, a 1040, 3rd class,		
Second five per cent Loan	109½ at	109
Third five per cent Loan	109½	109½
Bills on England	2s.	2s.
Bills on Calcutta 30 days	107¼	107⅜
Bills on Madras 30 days,	101¼	101½
Canton Bills,	210½	210
Spanish dollars per 100,	221½	221½
Sovereign each,	11	10½

HIGH WATER TABLE.

Feb. 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
" 28th Saturday	00 43	1 3
March 1st Sunday	1 39	17 58
" 2nd Monday	2 18	2 39
" 3rd Tuesday	3 0	3 25

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, 28TH FEBRUARY, 1835.

THE arrivals since our last are, the *Hormusjee Bomanjee* from China 12th, and Singapore the 22d January, on the 25th instant; and the Grab Ship *Dowlet Savoy* from Penang the 2d January, on 26th instant.

The passengers by those Ships will be seen by our Shipping list.

BY letters, received from the ship "*Prince Regent*" now on the Coast, we learn of what must be considered a most extraordinary and lamentable circumstance, if it occurred by accident, and a most daring and criminal act, though not the less lamentable, if done by design. Both Houses of Parliament are burnt to the ground, and the House of the Speaker of the House of Commons has shared the same fate. We could not learn what the feeling in London on the subject is,—whether it was supposed to have occurred through accident (which is highly improbable) or that another Guy Faux had started on the stage. The *Prince Regent*, left England on 20th October, was at COCHIN on the 13th instant, and may therefore be expected here every hour.

IT may be gratifying or not to our readers to learn the quantity of work in the way of Courts Martial which is now on hand here, but this we are sure of that it will amuse, as well as surprise them.—*Madras* took the lead lately, and *Calcutta* was following at a humble distance, but *Bombay* may now be considered the centre of attraction;—the following, we are informed, is the work already carved out;

Lieut. Stovin commanding H. M Brig *Algerine*, to be tried for allowing himself to be put under arrest by the Mate, his junior officer, while on their passage from England to Bombay.

The *Master* of the same Vessel, for putting himself under arrest.

The *Mate* to be tried for putting his Commander under arrest.

One Seaman of the same Vessel for conduct considered fitting to be tried by Court Martial; and *another seaman* for some offence, the name and character of which have not heard.

So much for Naval Courts Martial. It it reported that there is another Military Court Martial to be held in the course of a few days;—that, with the Militia now in progress,—the Naval one in progress, and the Military Court just passed, gives us a round number of for a couple of months.

IN consequence of the Courts Martial which are appointed to be held on officers and men of H. M. Brig "*Algerine*" it is reported that the Admiral will not leave Bombay for England until about the beginning of April, by which time the Admiral Capel will arrive to take charge.

AT the request of "a Subscriber" we give insertion to the letter which appeared in the Courier of the 24th instant, under the signature of "MILES," and we deem it necessary to make an observation or two on the subject on which that letter treats. Two questions, as "*Miles*" says, "came under discussion during the proceedings on this trial, the one with respect to which the authority by whom a General Court Martial is convened, can interfere with its proceedings, and the other with respect to how the Court should act when the prisoner makes objections to the Charges upon which he is about to be tried." These questions are important both as regards their nature and consequences, and as "*Miles*" seems to be a person entitled to some attention as a Correspondent, and as the Military Service at large may take an interest in the answers to those questions we take up the subject. With regard to the first question we think there can be no doubt on the mind of any person at all conversant in Military law, that the authority by whom a General Court Martial is convened has no right whatever to interfere with its proceedings. The legislature have wisely ordered that no Court, whether of Civil or Military Jurisdiction, shall in any wise, be interfered with in the exercise of its functions after it has once

sumed its judicial character. The Commander in Chief is, it is true, vested by his Majesty with the power to convene a Court Martial, but, the moment that power is acted on, and the members appointed, does his control over those members cease. His further duty rests in simply approving or disapproving of their judgement. Even His Majesty, of whom the Commander in Chief is the delegate, could not take upon him to interfere with the proceedings of a Court after it has once been constituted. But this is a principle so well known and so universally recognized in all portions of the earth where the English laws are administered, that it is almost a work of supererogation to enforce it on public notice. All the works on Military law clearly acknowledge the same principle. We find it stated in Tytler's Treatise on Military law that "with the "appointment or constitution of the Court "Martial, the royal authority *ceases* till "that Court shall have pronounced its "Judgement. The King can no more "interfere with the procedure of Court's "Martial in the execution of their duty "than he can with that of any of the fixed "Courts of Justice: nor even after the "Court Martial has pronounced its, sen-"tence is it in the power of the sovereign "to add to or alter that sentence in any "one particular unless a recommen-"dation to that effect shall be therein "contained." Such was the jealousy of the two Estates against the arbitrary exercise of power on the part of the third, and such was their wish to maintain pure and without shadow of a suspicion the character of Courts of Justice, that even His Majesty himself, whom the law considers as uncapable of doing wrong, was forbidden in any shape to interfere with or interrupt their proceedings. But this point is so well known that it is unnecessary to follow it further.

As to the second question,—being that which alludes to the course the Court should take when the prisoner makes objections to the Charge upon which he is about to be tried, it may appear necessary to enter into a little further detail. Courts Martial, like all other courts, have certain rules for their guidance, and those rules being known, ought to be implicitly followed. *Miles* seems to contend that the Court have a right to alter the Charges after they are placed before them, and the prisoner called on to plead. Looking to the rules on the subject, we cannot see that *Miles* has any authority for the view he takes. The Military Regulations, which, of course, we must look to as authority, lay it down that to be supposed that a charge is, se, to be laid before a Court Martial form in which it has been drawn up e Complainant, as it is competent for fficer who may order the Court to be mbled, to make such alterations in it, r in its substance or in other respects, ay deem requisite." We are to un- from this regulation that charges by a private prosecutor may often t character, both with regard to sub- d form, as may render it necessary to m remodelled or otherwise dealt superior authority may consider , but the power to remodel, or ose charges is left, *not* with the of the Court, but the *officer who ve ordered it to be assembled*. It is hat it is laid down in the authority e already quoted that "the ne- ity of examining and discussing the le Articles of charge which are ght before a Court Martial does not clude their exercise of judgement on relevancy or irrelevancy of those arges, or on their competency to come the subject of trial" but that cise of judgement is no more nor less the performance of the very duty im- on them. They judge of the charge, d it relevant, or irrelevant, or compe- become the subject of trial, and ecision goes to shew that the offence d amounts to no offence under the litary Law, and that, therefore, the pri- ner is blameless; or that there is a neces- y for its alteration to make it relevant and mpetent; but the power to pronounce e charge as requiring alteration does t carry with it the power to *alter*, and e Court have performed their duty by ng those charges with their reasons he intended alteration, to the officer convened the Court, for the purpose btaining his sanction. The possibility charges appearing irrelevant seems ra- to apply to the cases referred to in the aining portion of the passage as it ap- rs in Tytler, of which we have already oted a part; it says that "it frequently happens when charges are brought by a *private* prosecutor involving the con- deration of various articles &c., that e prosecuter, either from over anxiety error in judgement, specifies certain "matters as articles of charge which a "Court Martial may judge to be of a na-"ture entirely blameless." As regard the present Court Martial, the case is different to that which the above quotation contemplates, for the Commander in Chief, being the Officer who ordered the Court to assemble, was the proper party to frame the charges, (under the advice, perhaps, of the Judge Advocate,) for the Court to proceed on, and who, in fact, did frame the charges, and sent them to the Court for investigation, and, according to the Military regulation to which we have already referred, it was competent to him, and to him alone, to make any alterations in those Charges,—at least such alterations ought to have received his sanction before the Court proceeded to act on them. Besides, the mere common sense view of the matter carries that idea to the mind, for if the Court had the power to alter the charges after they were placed before them, there was no earthly necessity for the Commander-in-Chief giving himself any trouble in framing them in the first instance. For what purpose is it declared necessary that the Charges should go through his hand, and receive his sanction, but that a power to preserve order and consistency in the charges is necessary to be vested in some hands, and who ought to be so fit to exercise that power as the Commander-in-Chief? Regarding the power of the Judge advocate or any other person to make any alteration in the Charges after they are once before the court, *Miles*, we think, has adopted a wrong view. The remarks we have already made as to the necessity of the Commander in Chief framing the charges in the first instance applies with equal force here. If we admit the Judge Advocate or the Court to have the right to make alterations after the charges have passed the hands of the Commander in Chief, then is the authority of the Commander in Chief worth so much waste paper. The power to frame the Charges was given him—if for any purpose at all, for the purpose of preserving some sort of regularity in the proceedings of the courts, and to avoid the anomaly of the Judges first enquiring into all the circumstances to enable them to frame the charges, and afterwards sitting in judgement on the very charges which, from the previous examinations, they might think the evidence and circumstances, taken altogether, would bear out. If we are right in this, the right of the court to alter would render the Commander in Chief's power totally nugatory, and in that point of view would it appear to be illegal of the Court or Judge Advocate to interfere with the charges. But we are not wholly left to speculation on the subject, for the military regulations expressly say that "after a charge has been approved "of by proper authority, and ordered to be "investigated, it is not competent for the "Judge Advocate or any other person to "make any alterations in it without the con-"sent of such authority being previously ob-"tained." *Miles* does not seem to think that even this portion of the Regulation is a bar to the attempt at an alteration of the charges, if such should be considered necessary. And he asks "by what legal ingenuity it could be concluded that the terms "Judge Advocate or any other person "were applicable to a *General Courts Martial*." This is altogether bad reasoning. If General Courts Martial were intended to form an exception to the rule laid down in the above quotation, there is no doubt the rule would so have expressed it, but in absence of any such exception we are, in the strictly legal construction of the rule, bound to consider it as applying to Courts Martial of whatever description. Indeed, in examining the quotation we have given, it will be seen, that the rule was intended to establish a fundamental principle to be observed in *all* Courts Martial, and, in contradistinction to charges which might be preferred by private prosecutors, to which we have already referred, the charge which has been "*approved of* by *proper autho-*"*rity*, and ordered to be investigated" is not to be altered by the Judge Advocate, or any other person, without the sanction of such authority. But it is contended that the Court Martial had the right to alter the *form* altho' not the substance of the Charges, and the Judge Advocate to give the necessary directions for carrying those alterations into execution. This is equally incorrect. Let *Miles* but consider for an instant the effect such a course would lead to. The alteration of a single word of form might give a very different complexion to a charge to what it originally possessed, and if the Court had the power to make that alteration, and give it that complexion, it might place them in a situation of not the most enviable nature. The resolution to make those alterations must arise from some enquiries made on the part of the Court, and the very fact of their making such alterations in consequnce of information received is little short of a prejudging of the question. Both law and practice relieve them however, from that dilemna, as we find in the same authority to which we have already referred, that "after the Charges "have been thus furnished to the Prisoner, "it is not competent for the *Judge Advocate* "or the *prosecutor* to make *any alterations* "on them, either in *substance* or *in form*, "when they come before the Court. If a "material alteration occurs to be made "before trial, the consent of the *Commander "in Chief*, or of the person on whose warrant "the trial is to proceed, must be obtained "for that alteration," by all which it appears to us that neither the Court nor the Judge advocate have any power to alter charges which have passed the hands of the officer who has convened the Court Martial, without the consent of such officer, and that if any cause arise in the course of the proceeding, which may render alteration necessary, the Court ought to suspend their further proceedings until such alteration obtain his sanction.

POETICAL WORKS OF THE REV. GEORGE CRABBE.

(From the Examiner, August 21.)

The Poetical Work) of the Rev. George Crabbe, with his Letters and Journals, and his Life, By his Son. Vol. VIII. Murray.

Some years ago, it would appear, Crabbe wrote to his sons to tell them he had finished another series of stories that might, in more peaceable times, be worth something to them—and the more that he should then, whatever was mortal of him, be at rest in the chancel of Trowbridge church. The times are not more peaceable now than at that time, nor more ready for the reception of poetry—though if any poet may expect a welcome, he surely may whose poetry is veritable and active, and who uses it only as a means of connecting us more closely with the world around us. Be that, however, as it may, the other side of the prediction is certainly accomplished—whatever is mortal of Crabbe lies in Trowbridge church, and here are the stories in question published by his sons, and dedicated by them to Mr. Rogers, as the owner of the name which, if their father had himself superintended their publication, he would have been most ambitious to connect with them. They are full of the characteristics of Crabbe's homely but powerful genius, full of truth and fidelity to nature. They are even less distinguished, perhaps, than their predecessors for the faculty of imagination, but, on the whole, we should say, they are simpler, more tolerant and more good-humoured. They do not alternate with such strange and powerful effect those touches of matchless tenderness and of deep and dreadful pathos, in which Crabbe's earlier tales were so complete and masterly,—but here are his powers of observation, and his subtle searches into character and feeling, unrivalled to the last: here is still his caustic moral, his sly joke, his terse and weighty maxim. The versification is not, perhaps on the whole, so various and bold, but it is more agreeable and the style is more amusing and playful. Age was kindly to Crabbe in that respect—it had evidently softened his asperity and was widening his pity into sympathy. We are not sure, had he lived some few years longer, but that he might have made even his severe and subtle observation, even his remonstrances and sorrows, as pleasant voiced and as redeeming as the joys of other men. For such should be the truths, and sorrows of poetry. But we take Crabbe's bitterness gladly for the advantage of his truth. His truth, is marvellous. His paintings have all the minute and perfect detail of the Flemish school, with the masterly moral colouring of Hogarth. We may alternate, the scenes of every day life with those of his world of fiction, and fancy them the transcripts of each other. By the active man these are advantages that can never be too much valued: he may leave real life for a time, yet return to it not less fitted than before for its struggles and experiences—for in the writings of Crabbe he has no chance of incurring what more apt and ideal studies would inevitably expose him to, disgust of common life, *tædium quotidianarum formarum*.

The volume contains twenty-two tales—the last seventeen being arranged like the "Tales of the Hall," under a common title—"The Farewell and Return." We shall speak of these at some future time. Of the commencing five, "Sir ford Hall" and "The Family of Love," are unquestionable the most striking. The first is a very vivid picture of the impressions produced by a "happy day" passed by a country lad, a "lad of learning without knowledge," and the wonders of a splendid mansion, whither he had gone to receive some money for his father, the schoolmaster of the village.

How good this tone is, as the boy stands gazing at one of the tall mirrors:—

"'Twas so Narcissus saw the boy advance
In the dear fount, and met the admiring glance
So loved—But no! our happier boy admired,
Not the slim form, but what the form attired—
The riband, shirt, and frill, all pure and clean,
The white ribb'd stockings and the coat of green."

He is taken into the picture gallery, where he "gazed and thought and was no more the boy" The subjects however in the main, seem to elude him—they are too lofty or too wild for his sympathy. But mark how exquisitely nature gives him both sympathy and utterance when, in the midst of his wondering silence, a Claude is pointed out to him:

"Yes!" quoth the boy, "and there is just the breeze'
That curls the water, and that fans the trees;
The ships that sail in that pleasant bay
All look so safe and quiet—Claude, you say?"

But he cannot help fatigue:—

"I am so happy, and have such delight,
I cannot bear to see another sight—
It wearies one like work;" and so, with deep
Unconscious sigh, he laid him down to sleep."

The dream which ensues is a curious piece of simple metaphysic—but he awakes refreshed for a dinner in the servant's hall. This is admirably hit off:—

"The youth to each due attention paid,
And hob-or-nob'd with Lady Charlotte's maid;
With much respect each other they address'd,
And all encouraged their enchanted guest,
Wine, fruit, and sweetmeats closed repast so long,
And Mistress Flora sang an opera song.'

And mark in what a humane and equal spirit the wisdom of the poet subdues the wonder of the boy:—

"Little didst thou know
How near approach the lofty and the low!
In all we dare, and all we dare not name,
How much the great and little are the same."

"The Family of Love" is a gallery of full-length family protraits—designed with the minutest and most unsparing fidelity and coloured with the keenest pleasantry and sarcasm. Nothing can exceed the wit and wisdom in almost every page. James Dyson is a master-piece: a Tory tyrant of the shop, the meanest despot of all:—

"James was a Churchman—'twas his pride and boast;
Loyal his heart, and "Church and King" his toast;
He for Religion might not warmly feel,
But for the Church he had abounding zeal."

Again:—

"Active himself, he labour'd to express,
In his strong words, his scorn of idleness;
From him in vain the beggar sought relief—
"Who will not labour is an idle thief,
"Stealing from those who will;" he knew not how
For the untaught and ill-taught to allow—
Children of want and vice, inured to ill,
Unchain'd the passions, and uncurb'd the will.

"Alas! he look'd but to his own affairs,
Or to the rivals in his trade, and theirs:
Knew not the thousands who must all be fed,
Yet ne'er were thought to earn their daily bread;
Whom crimes, misfortunes, errors, only teach
To seek their food where'er within their reach—
Who for their parents' sins, or for their own,
Are now as vagrants, wanderers, beggars known—
Hunted and hunting through the world, to share
Alms and contempt, and shame and scorn to bear;
Whom Law condemns, and Justice, with a sigh,
Pursuing, shakes her sword and passes by.
If to the prison we should these commit,
They for the gallows will be render'd fit."

AGRA.

We suspect the period to be fast approaching, when a British Parliament will be forced to throw off its present apathy with regard to its eastern dominions, and that not only the eyes of England but those of the civilized world will be turned with intense interest to the approaching collision with Russia on our Northern Frontier. That this collision is unnecessary, provided common precautions are taken we readily admit, but should the present wretched non-interference system the adopted bantling of Lord Wm. Bentinck be much longer persisted in, the British Dynasty in India will yet be put to a hazard, in which we firmly believe the odds to be decidedly unfavourable to its future permanency. Unlike our worthy and independent contemporary of the Hurkarah, we are led to hail with satisfaction the departure of Lord W. Bentinck from India, and to consider it as an event fraught with beneficial results to this country. We would at present confine our attention to His Lordship's conduct in the Political Department, conceiving that when the empty bladders which at present support His Lordship's baseless reputation, have been permitted to collapse, his foreign policy will be found to rank in the same low scale as that of Sir George Barlow, or to possess the negative virtues of his predecessor Lord Amherst. Indeed we have long known, there were points extremely similar in the character of Lord W. Bentinck, & Sir G. Barlow, and in the subject we are about to discuss, we doubt not many of our readers will be struck with the resemblance of the profiles.

We now intend offering some observations on the subject of the countries on our North Eastern frontier. Before entering into the details which we propose submitting we may premise, that we consider Cabool and Cashmere as the key stones of our power, and that the posession of these, gives permanent security to our authority; but should either one or both fall into the hands of the Russians, they will ensure to that power the future conquest of Hindostan. It is true the possession of these provinces could not immediately cause such a revolution; a few years must doubtless elapse, a few changes from peace to war, treaties ratified and pledges be broken, but the ultimate result would not be the less certain, for in her, Russia obtains this base for her future schemes of ambition, and the Eastern star of England will then have passed the time of its meridian. Leaving Cabool therefore as the chief point which is to give security to the British or power to our wary adversary, let us seriously review the occurrences which passed under the eye of our present Governor General. We may premise that we are principally indebted for our present sketch to native evidences, but as those were eye witnesses of acts described, we consider that reliance may be reposed on their general veracity.

When Dost Mohumud was aware of the intended invasion of Sujah his first object was to obtain accurate information as to whether his opponent was supported by the British Government, and the means he adopted for this purpose will be afterwards attended to. He however gave out that he was convinced of the good faith and honourable conduct of the British, because had he not done she would have exposed his own weakness. At this period, his half brothers at Candahar had been induced by the other half brother at Peshawur to depose Dost Mahomud, while a large party is said to have existed within the walls who desired to see the British masters of Cabool and would have supported another powerful party favourable to the cause of Sujah. Dost Mahomed felt himself surrounded by no common difficulties. As head of the Barakzes, he seemed to have only that tribe to depend upon. The Kas Khomul, or standing army, were in favor of Sujah or rather prepared for a revolution, that being ever the period for advancing their own interest and for reaping for themselves a golden harvest. The Ludosye, tribe which had for long given kings to Cabool, were evidently inimical to his cause, nor were their troops employed by Dost Mahomud. The other powerful tribes in the neighbourhood were indifferent, or hoped for advantage in the struggle for power between the Barackzues and Ludosees. Dost Mahomuds resources were insufficient for the struggle; his private fortune obtained from the plunder of Heeral having been expended, nor did he possess the means of conducting a campaign. His half brothers at Candahar, or what Lord Brougham would call the Dil family, consisting of 5 brothers Sher dil, Khan dil, Meer dil, Ram, dil, and Poor dil, had as we have said, combined to depose him and when Sujah was yet at Shekarpore, Mere dil, a

man of specious manners and a notorious intriguer, came to Cabool to urge his brother to proceed to Candahar, it having been arranged to depose him in his absence. Dost Mahomed took up the cause of Candahar most warmly and proceeded to encrease his forces, making forced levies of money on the inhabitants of the city. Not withstanding this alacrity, he found pretences for not marching until the winter set in, and the common roads were declared impassible, still he asserted his determination to proceed, and placing Ameer Mahomud Khan his only brother in command of Cabool, he actually set out. While this was passing, Sultan Mahomud at Peshawur evinced unequivocal symptoms of defection, while Zeman Khan at Jalalabad son of the famous Valley Khan, and therefore nephew to Dost Mahomud by the fathers side, was almost in open opposition to his half uncle, he took the road to Peshawar and arrived at Jalalabad before Zeman Khan was prepared for him. The gates of the city were immediately closed and Dost Mahomud opened a battery against the town which is but badly fortified. In eight days a breach was made and the town taken by assault. In the meantime Mored alley sirdar who had been sent by Sultan Mahomud to induce Keman Khan to combine in his intrigue, fled along with Jumahamud Khan, they succeeded in making their escape from the army disguised in womens clothes, but Zeman Khan was taken prisoner. Returning to Cabool with his nephew, Dost Mahomud now prepared to proceed to Candahar and went to Ghuzni, apparently afraid in the distracted state of his dominions to proceed further. Finding however that the Canhahar brothers could make [illegible] against Suja, but were cooped up in the [illegible] an entrenched camp outside, he set out accompanied by only 8000 horsemen chiefly Barakzees, making forced marches to their assistance. Fearful lest his troops would go over to the enemy, and knowing that almost all his sirdars had written to Sujah, stating their desire for his success, he led his men next morning to the attack. Sujah's army lay encamped in a Mango grove on the south of the city with an old wall on the north or in their front. The new troops of Dost Mahomud were on the westward while the entrenched camp of the Candahatees was on the eastward, The Candaharees had succeeded in bringing over a sirdar of Soojah. named Shubar Khan, and his defection seems to have decided the action. At 9 o'clock in the day, the action commenced by the opening of a battery from the entrenched camp, which did considerable exertion. The troops of Dost Mahomud at the same time took possession of the old wall, from which they securely sniped at the camp. Shubah Khan went over and at the same time Soojah fled without a struggle, probably suspecting further treachery, and that it was not unlikely he might be surrendered to the enemy. The Belochees now formed without order to oppose the approaching troops of Candahar, but this was but for a moment, their camp was quickly in possession of the enemy, and themselves scattered in every direction. An Englishman named Camel in the service of Soojah is said to have alone opposed a moments resistance with a parcel of ragamuffins whom he had collected; he was himself severely wounded and on the total discomfiture of Sujah's troops, he took service with Dost Mahomud.

Notwithstanding this success it was not considered prudent by Dost Mahomud to pursue Sujah; for a report arrived that Meer Mahomud Khan was at the point of death and Dost Mahomud had therefore to provide against the chances of a revolution from the powerful parties, whom he knew were in opposition to him.

He accordingly posted back to Cabool but did not reach the city till Amer Mahomud had expired from the effect of an inflammation of the Bladder. These brothers appear to have been really attached to one another, and Amaer Mahomud at his death left the bulk of his fortune to Dost Mahomud, urging him to exert himself against the farther progress of the Sikhs. His loss however detracted greatly from the great moral advantage obtained by Dost Mahomud from his recent successes over Sujah.

We now turn to Peshawur which Runjeet watching his opportunity had taken possession of, almost without a struggle, its former prince Sultan Mahomud has returned as a fugitive to Cabool. To account for this we may mention that Sultan Mahomud had married the daughter of Fysoolah, and that the latter had risen to power in consequence of his connection. Whether he had behaved with arrogance or seemed inclined to take advantage of the weakness of the Government to render himself independant, is uncertain, but Sultan Mahomud after endeavouring by different stratagems to get rid of him at length invited him to a feast where he [illegible]heberously murdered him. Not satisfied with [illegible] he immediately sent to seize his villages and private property, endeavouring to get hold of the brother Mamoollah. The latter however effected his escape with his family to the hills on the Teera Range, and placing his family in the fort of Jalookhar he proceeded to Shursputtoo where he bid defiance to Sultan Mahomud. Dreading his increasing power Sultan Mahomud sent several embassies to him, but Mamoollah would not believe either his protestations or oaths; at length some holy Syuds succeeded in effecting an apparent reconciliation, where each party was prepared for the treachery of the other—Sultan Mahomed was afraid to engage the Sikhs, lest his brother in law should attack him and prevent his Sirdar Kokun Pattan, from pursuing some partial success he had obtained. At length he abandoned the camp, while Mamoollah Khan went over to the enemy with 2000 troops.—This was of great consequence to the Sikhs, who had hitherto held only Military possession of the country. They obtained by Mamoollahs means command over the country around Noshera and Hust-Nuggur, their northern boundary, but at Cohaut their southern extremity, no one can now leave the camp without being liable to be cut off.

We shall pursue his subject in an early number.—*Ukhbar, 7th Feb.*

MEERUTT.

EMILY WARBURTON, OR THE BUSH-RANGER.

A Tale of Eastern Australia, by AUGUSTUS.

(Concluded from last Saturday Gazette.)

The light of a few dim stars shed a variable gleam amid the darkness of the surrounding foliage, too faint to mark objects distinctly, but enough to guide one acquainted with the intricacies of the forest. Gradually a graceful female form became outlined on the darkened air, and, though muffled closely, the gait of Emily Warburton might be easily recognized.

Quickly and with hurried steps did she approach the door of the building where the Bushranger was confined; a sign was given to the constable who kept the watch, and the door was unfastened.

'Emily, my dear Emily,' was uttered by the prisoner, as he rushed toward his visitant.

'Yes 'tis *he—murderer*,' despairingly ejaculated the lovely girl, as her countenance was suddenly overspread with a death-like paleness. The cruel recognition was too much—far too much for her distracted mind, & she fell powerless into the arms of her betrothed lover; her face pale as the monumental marble, and appearing as a sylphid vision of feminine beauty——slight & scarcely perceptible pulsation alone discovered that the vital spark still remained, and as the tall and muscular frame of the Bushranger leant over the light & beautiful form, she vainly endeavoured to speak, but her words only died away in sighs; at intervals the mild dark eye would be opened, but the lids were immediately closed with a convulsive shudder.

'Miserable, misguided man,' sobbed the afflicted maiden, as she released herself from the arms of the prisoner, and is this the developement of your fatal secret?'

'It is,' responded the Bushranger, as the arched brow became more suddenly compressed, 'and I am a prisoner——Yes branded as a convict—a robber——and even as a murderer,' exclaimed the speaker in a more hurried and excited tone—'Yet Emily, to thee I swear, that Frederick Hurlam was never——no never, guilty of one atrocious action.'

'I know——I said so,' hurriedly yet earnestly exclaimed Emily, as her dark eyes beamed with transitory delight; and the passing smile appearing like day-break upon one of her own sweet valleys——'but yet you Frederick,' she continued relapsing into her former sorrow, 'may not be enabled to prove that before those judges by whom you must be shortly tried.'

'Nor can I hope to do so,' interrupted the prisoner, 'friends must be betrayed, and oaths must be broken, ere that can be effected——yet think not Emily that I can undergo exposure to the public eye of the gazing multitude,—no—no, that must not be.'

'Frederick Hurlam,' said Emily in a low yet firm voice, which sounded like the melody of one of her mountain rills, 'You and I met——we loved——fate so will'd it——we were betrothed, but our ill-fated passion cannot——shall not be consummated. Yet we part, ay——part for ever, continued the maiden, in a tremulous voice, 'and ere another hour has passed you will be at liberty——your keeper is bribed, and I have sworn to procure your freedom or perish in the attempt.'

'The deuce you have,' interrepted Holder entering the apartment, and divesting himself of his cloak, displaying at the same time a bottle containing some cordial, bearing a very great resemblance to the celebrated *spirit* of seventeen hundred and ninety-five, so well known and recognized by all classes in India. 'However,' continued Holder, 'I am glad I have boarded you at the right time, A pretty thing to get under weigh, without your port clearance.

Ditto, Miss Emily, as regards your keeping the middle watch, when you ought to have been snug in your berth.

'I am not cognizable to you for my actions,' somewhat angrily exclaimed Emily, irritated at the sailor's untimely interruption.

'Avast heaving there & belay, will you,' respondend the mariner; may I never have a shot in the locker, if you know how to appreciate a good action; here is a shipmate in distress, regularly hard up for sea stores,——consequently no grog on board. I bear down on the stranger, lay to, & send a cargo on deck, for his acceptence, when, you mark sail, and pour a broadside into me, but ah, I see how it is,' hastily exclaimed the sailor, as a sudden thought possessed his mind. 'I've been overhauling the log and omitted lee way. So the Frederick of London, and the Emily of Australia, sail together, part company in consequence of boisterous weather, and again meet at Cape Disappointment, one has in the interim hauled down his colours and turned pirate, now hard on a lee shore, and no anchorage, the Emily bears up, lends an helping hand, the Frederick sails away, and they part company,——but it wont do, tis breaking the rules of war.'

'What do you mean? interrupted Emily not comprehending these nautical similies.

'Why that a captured vessel must not be allowed to slip her cable to be sure'——' or in other words'——' He must not escape from prison.'

'Then my only hope,—my only alternative is lost.——ay inevitably lost,' bitterly murmured the sobbing and affectionate girl.——'Death, eternity, and all the sorrowful feelings emanating from the bereaved heart, shrink into more than nothingness when compared with *his* disgrace. *I*, yes *I*, his betrothed bride, could have thus beheld his death, but to be exposed as a common felon—a murderer, one who has imbued his hands in another's blood, oh! tis this thought that is insupportable; but resumed the shuddering and weeping maiden. Thou oh God to whom the innermost recesses of the heart are revealed, canst alone avert his miserable—his disgraced doom.

The blanched cheek, the dimm'd eye, and faltering countenance of the Bushranger now underwent an entire change; and as he advanced towards the young mariner, the suppressed heaving of the bosom, and the glance that darted from under the heightened brow, were intimations that he intended addressing Holder, still there might be observed a light contemptuous curl of the upper lip, and a faint expression of pride setting on the handsome countenance of the Bushranger as he drew his fine figure to its utmost height, and as he thus stood between the faint rays of the sickly lamp, the fine proportioned outline of his person was clearly discernible.

'Mr. Holder' said the Bushranger, 'I feel thankful for the kind interest you appear to have taken in my welfare, in me you behold a prisoner——a Government convict——betrayed by those who had sworn eternal friendship to me. I fell into their snares, was reported to the Government, and transported for life——ay life' repeated the prisoner in a sarcastic tone, as a bitter smile passed across his troubled countenance; it was but transient and he resumed in a low and earnest voice, but think you that I could tamely bear the degrading slavery of a servant that I who had ever been wont to order, could now obey, and as a menial—no—I concerted my escape, and I procured liberty, but alas no other alternative was left to me, I either must have been immediately discovered, or join a band of Bushrangers; my proposals as respects the latter measure were immediately accepted by the desperadoes, and I was entered as one of their number—Crime—, horrid, atrocious crimes, have I seen perpetrated, but have never, no never acted myself; often have I endeavoured to check the barbarous spirit pervading the bad, sometimes with effect, but too often in vain. At this period I visited Mr Warburton's residence in disguise, 'twas there, I there saw Emily,——need I say that I loved,——fondly, earnestly loved——that Emily owned her passion——————and we became betrothed; often would she strenously endeavour to discover my connexions, those qualities were however evaded, prolonged, excuses made me miserable,——————my spirits became dejected, and I careless of life—you are already acquainted with the result. Yet still I could have wished to have died in an honourable profession, and not to have become a public spectacle to the public sight of the congregated multitude.

That's what I call an excellent yarn returned the Sailor, 'old Will Cable himself never gave a better, although if Will's clapper tackle were but once cast loose, Old Harry himself could hardly house them taut again.

'Mr. Holder' interrupted Emily as her pale and troubled countenance indicated the fearful feelings raging within. 'You cannot, will not she added with intense, earnestness refuse me.

'I don't know what the old commodore will say to it,' returned the Sailor hesitatingly,——'It must be done.'

'William Holder,' returned the disconsolate girl, as she fell upon her knees can *you* refuse a distressed and imploring maiden her first, her only request.' 'Yes to you I kneel, Emily Warburton, whose knees were never before bended to any mortal, now in this posture is a humble suitor, on behalf of an unfortunate stranger.

'I'd sooner stand the raking of a seventy-four, murmured the Sailor, as he raised the supplicant; an involuntary tear started in his eye, as he continued,' Yes Miss Emily, your consor shall not swing at the fore-yard arm but may slip his cable as soon as he pleases, hoist his fore topsails and get under weigh to the tune of'

"Off she goes, and off he must go,"

This nautical effusion was terminated by the kind Sailor roaring in such a stentorian manner, as even to startle the drowsy keeper.

'May heaven bless thee for thy kindness, ejaculated the maiden, as her extended hand pressed that of Holder's.

'Don't weep so' returned the well-meaning Sailor, 'we'll still be able to steer to windward of this shoal. Splice me but I'd like to sail in company with such a fine craft myself, only its no use now, to throw out my grappling irons, and take her in tow, because there's the bright eye'd Caroline, keeping a sharp look out for me in England, but I'm after thinking that number one, could be well spared from the berth, so I'll just bear up for the outside, back my main topsail, and lay to, but before I go Miss Emily you might give me something.'——

'What can that be,' somewhat anxiously asked the young Lady. '*Only* a kiss.'

Reader. I cannot prevent it. I am not to blame, but the blushing cheek, was certainly pressed by the lips of the young Mariner to the evident dissatisfaction of the prisoner.

'A roaring salute, was'nt it,' said the Sailor, 'faith I should never want ammunition for such action—' ha'—' ha'—added the Sailor, as he walked out of the apartment; there' steering somewhat widely near point jealousy, and as red cheeks, of the old duchess, which old Shivertimbers, carved for the head of our craft, upon my word, he's like a Dutch lugger, taking in a cargo of bricks, which has received a tolerable portion of the dust.

Somewhat protracted was the silence which reigned in the apartment, on the departure of Holder.

The Bushranger's countenance was evidently disturbed, and the rapid heaving of the expanded chest, demonstrated the bitter feelings arising from the parting of her, who was to him, so unutterably dear.

Emily was pale—very pale—but it was the paleness of perfect loveliness, that purity of complexion which belongs, not to earth but to heaven, the eloquent blood was visible in every vein that traversed her polished forehead, but sorrow, extreme sorrow, was visible in her darkly fringed lustrous eye, and as she endeavoured to smile, the effort was vainless and she burst into a flood of tears.

'Emily, my dearest Emily,' said the prisoner, as he took her by the hand, 'do not thus be affected.'

'Frederick,' returned the agonized maiden,' a few minutes longer and we part, yes part for ever, there is but one point to which we can both allude, that is perfect happiness, the happiness of eternity. Oh! shun the wild career you have hitherto pursued, mark out for yourself an honourable profession, and you will be respected. 'My days which are numbered will be employed in consoling my only parent, and if perchance I should hear of your name, I trust it will be connected with honour——and now Frederick,—farewell.

Adieu, and may God bless *thee* my Emily, murmured the agitated man as he pressed the cold lips of the maiden——she heard him not for she had fainted.

Reader, Emily Warburton was happy——Frederick Hurlam escaped from the colony; three years after the period, at which our narrative ends, Emily received a letter from an unknown correspondent, stating that Frederick Hurlam had fallen, leading the path to glory; shortly after this intelligence Emily was laid in an early grave. The villager still points out her grassy tomb, and many an aged presant still relates the sorrowful story of their once beloved "Emily."—*Observer.*

EUROPE.

WEST-INDIES.

(From the Atlas, Sept. 28.)

We feel deep regret at the necessity we lie under of noticing the disturbances at Demerara and Trinidad. We had hoped, and the tenor of all the intelligence from the West Indies up to the 1st of August justified that hope, that the late slaver would receive with joyful gratitude the assurance of their emancipation. In Jamaica, Barbadoes, and the other islands, we are assured that the negro peasantry and apprenticed labourers are quietly and contentedly at work, and that the happy change in their condition is duly estimated by the agricultural population. In Trinidad and in British Guiana, we regret to find that suspicion has been excited "by wicked and foolish men" in the minds of the negroes, who believe that the King, to whom they have been taught (even in the proclamations of the governors) to attribute their emancipation, has freed them wholly, not only from the thraldom of shavery, but from the power of their masters, and even from the necessity of labour. These deluded men, whose error, says Sir James Carmichael Smith, in his proclamation to the negroes of Guiana, does not arise from ignorance, will not submit to the intermediate state of apprenticeship. They claim to be like the emancipated slaves of Antigua, free at once, and they believe that the governor and local authorities thwart the King's wish, and conspire against their rights in compelling their obedience to the law by enforcing the intermediate state of apprenticeship upon them. Thus misled, they obstinately refuse to work. At Trinidad they assembled in great numbers, insulted the governor, and repeated day after day their intimidating demonstrations, without, however, proceeding to any decided outrage. They laugh at advice, see their ringleaders taken and scourged, look on while troops are forming, and quietly give back when they advance. All this is sufficiently alarming, and it was feared, at the date of the last paper (the editor of which wrote in the guard-house), that the worst of the disturbances were to come. The actual proceedings at Demerara are given elsewhere, with a proclamation of the governor in proof of the disobedience and misconduct of the negroes. Happily, the other colonies are quiet; and we hope that the gentle exercise of authority will restore tranquillity to British Guiana and Trinidad. We ought not to be surprised if the uninstructed blacks fail to comprehend the blessings bestowed upon them, when we find the mob of Philadelphia, where it is boasted every body is educated, making the madness of a single negro an excuse for attacking and destroying the greatest part of the houses inhabited by the coloured population of that town and its suburbs.

THE SULTAN AND MEHEMED ALI.

(From the Morning Chronicle, October 1.)

Letters from Malta of the 1st instant contain news from Smyrna of the 23d of August. The Sultan's resolution to disarm the fleet he had fitted out at an enormous expense, in order to proceed to Syria, had created a great sensation. This measure was owing to a note sent in by Lord Ponsonby, the English ambassador, to the effect that the Court of St. James's would consider any hostile acts against Mehemed Ali as a declaration of war against England; would bring an English fleet to the Dardenells, and that the conditions of peace with Mehemed Ali would be dictated by the British under the walls of Constantinople. The same letters state that the insurrection in Syria had broken out afresh; that the greater part of Ibrahim's army had been destroyed in several bloody battles, and he had been obliged to shut himself up in Saint Jean d'Acre, where he was besieged by the insurgents. It is added that Mehemed-Ali was collecting all his disposable forces to send to his son. But this news needs confirmation.—*Augsburg Gazette.*

SPAIN.

(From the Morning Chronicle, October 10.)

The following telegraphic dispatch, dated Madrid. September 25, four o'clock, P. M., was placarded at the Bourse, in Paris, on Monday:—

"The Procuradores, by a majority of 63 to 47, have adopted a clause to the following effect:—that all the debts of Spain, whether contracted anterior of posterior to 1823, are recognized as debts of the State."

Mina had received, and, what was previously more doubtful, had accepted, the command of the army of Navarre. The following telegraphic dispatch is published in the *Journal de Paris*:—

"On the 24th, General Lorenzo and Cordovo came, the former to Saldias, and the latter to Belatie, while Rodil was observing Zumalacarregui towards the East. The Junta has come to Lecaroz. Don Carlos has plunged into Navarre. On the 27th, a courier brought to General Mina his nomination to the command of the army of Navarre. Although still suffering, the General replied, that he would obey the Queen's commands. The army of the North is divided into two corps, that of Navarre under the orders of Mina, that of the provinces under those of C[illegible]

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Armildez is appointed Viceroy of Navarre."

From this it appears that Mina has been by no means entrusted with the same powers as Rodil. According to the *Memorial des Pyrénées*, the latter was to replace Quesada, as Captain General of Madrid. The same paper states Sagastibelza and Zazalo to be both in the Bastan observing Elisondo.

PIRATES.

(*From the Globe, October 2.*)

The English armed brig Savage, with 16 pirates on board, has arrived at Salem, where they are to be landed for trial. It is honourable to modern nations that instead of being asylums of foreign criminals, that community exists which aids each other in bringing felons to the proper tribunals of justice. These prisoners are charged with piracy and rubbing the brig Mexican, of Salem, and will probably be tried at the October Term of the Circuit Court of the United States in this city. The Mexican is now in our harbour ready for sea. The same captain and mate who were in her at the time of the robbery were going in her, but in consequense of the unexpected arrival of the pirates, their places were supplied by other officers, and they will remain at home to give evidence at the trial. The robbery committed upon the Mexican was one of the most audacious and cruel acts of piracy on record. She was bound to Rio Janeiro from this port, and was plundered by a piratical schooner under Brazilian colours, on Sept. 20. 1832. lat. 33. Lon. 34. 30., and robbed of 20,000 dollars in specie, the officers and crew stripped of every thing valuable, fastened below, and the vessel set on fire, with the horrid intention of destroying her with all on board. Capt. Butman and his men succeeded in getting on deck through the scuttle, which the pirates had left unsecured, extinguished the flames, and returned home. Our government ordered a vessel to cruise in pursuit, but she gave up the chase as hopeless. The piratical vessel was afterwards taken on the African coast by his Britannic Majesty's brig Curlew, and destroyed. The British government, in transporting at their own expense, to the United States, the pirates who robbed the Mexican, give proof that the view all civilized nations as constituting one family. It is an example worthy of imitation. The twenty years of peace with which the world has been blessed has done more towards assuaging national anthipathies, as well as towards improving the condition of the people, than had been effected in the previous century. The Insurance offices will send on board the Savage this morning an abundant supply of fresh provisions, &c., as a token of respect to her officers and crew.—*Salem Gazette.*

TIMELY PREPARATION FOR THE NEXT SESSION.

DISPOSAL OF THE HUNDRED-AND-TWO NOTICES.

No party or description of men in or out of Parliament has sufficient assurance to feign satisfaction with the results of the last two sessions. Fortunately for the sworn partisans of the Powers that be, the recent change of Ministers has exempted them from the hard necessity of vamping up the abortive attempts at legislation, in which public time and patience have been wasted, into the semblance of really useful and substantial measures. Even the *Globe* has abandoned the declining party of the Juste Milieu, and congratulates the country on the retirement of those members of the Cabinet whose influence was active in retarding the Movement. "The Cabinet," says that journal, "has worked off its discordant elements, and acquired a firmer texture and stronger principle of cohesion." More than once a similar opinion has been hazarded by ourselves; and we hope its soundness will be verified by events. But, granting that the remodelled Administration is well inclined to throw aside the timid temporizing policy which ruined Earl GREY's Cabinet, and to carry forward the work of reform with prudent boldness, still we have had as yet no *proof* of its capacity to do so. Its day of trial is yet to come, and the verdict of the country hangs in suspense. It is fortunate for Lord Melbourne and his colleagues, that the time allotted them for preparation is ample: almost every thing depends upon the use they make of the next five months.

Be it constantly borne in mind, that the great failure of the last session, as of the former, proceeded from want of preparation. Measures, half-assented to by a divided Cabinet, most clumsily framed, introduced late, unsteadily advocated, capriciously suspended: what other results could be looked for, than waste of time, public dissatisfaction, the disgrace of Government and of the House of Commons, yea even the *Reformed* House? It has indeed been a sort of fashion or cant to say, "Ministers are not to blame for the indiscretion of individual Members, whom they cannot control or influence:" and then Members have been entreated to be "more discreet," and to "refrain from pressing their motions," and so forth. This silly babble has nearly ceased, and it may as well be discontinued altogether, for nobody listens to it. Every body knows that Ministers *have* possessed an unparalleled influence over Members, arising from the general desire to help them on in presumed welldoing; and that they derive a further influence from the privileges of their position as servants of the Crown, or from the courtesy of the House, amounting almost to a practical control over the introduction of measures and the progress of all business. It depended on their leading, from the first, whether the Order-book should be crowded with inconvenient notices by individual Members. It depends on their leading, now whether the 102 notices already entered for the next session in array, shall not shrink within very reasonable manageable compass soon after the opening. To grapple with the difficulty somewhat more closely than alarmed journalists and official gentlemen are apt to deal with such giants and goblins.

The measures which call for the early attention of Rulers may be divided into three classes,—first, those which have relation to the political rights and the feelings of large portions of the community; secondly, those which affect their personal wellbeing, the comforts of life and property; thirdly, certain organic reforms, and an improvement in the working of Parliament, to make it a safe and useful instrument of legislation.

I. Under the first head, may be classed the removal of the Grievances of Dissenters, whether Protestant, Catholic, or Jewish; because, though in some degree the Nonconformists suffer in their property by the existence of several laws connected with the support of the Church, yet that is not the main cause of discontent. It galls their feelings, and it would be strange if it did not, to be branded with the mark of inferiority—to be *tolerated* only—when, as good citizens, they have a right to a perfect equality with Churchmen in the eye of the law, and as just a title to call upon the members of the Establishment to support Dissenting clergymen, as the Church has to demand their aid for the maintenance of Bishops and Deans. They claim then as a right, the withholding of which exasperates their feelings, to be put upon a perfect equality with the professors of the dominant faith.

A more equitable appropriation of Tithes in England and in Ireland, but more especially in the latter country, comes under this category; for Lord Ellenborough perhaps was not very far wrong when he said,

"That which we call *tithe*,
By any other name would smell as *rank*."

Hence, although it is necessary to secure the tithe from the clutch of the landlord, a more righteous appropriation of it is indispensable to the peace of the country.

The internal abuses of the Church, the pluralities and nonresidence of the Clergy, are matters which exasperate the feelings of the laity, and of many of the poorer Clergy, and therefore come under this first head.

The Pension-list is also felt as an intolerable grievance; not on account of the sum it abstracts from each individual's pocket, for that is scarcely perceptible; but because it is galling to the feelings of a man struggling hard to maintain himself and family, to see the public money, the produce of industry like his own, lavished upon the most undeserving, and it may be the least needy of the hangers-on of the Court and Aristocracy. There is no objection to reward handsomely those who have really served the State; but the proportion of such on the Pension-list is disgracefully small: hence the determination to alter the distribution, not the amount, of the sum voted for pensions.

Impressment and Flogging are so abhorrent to public feeling, that their injurious effects on the 'sister services" are almost lost sight of, though manifold: men's blood boils within them when they think of kidnapping and torture; they need no calculation or refined reasoning to assist them. The mere recital of what occurs at the flogging or impressment of their fellow-men, is quite enough of itself to inflame the public mind to a pitch of indignation which no Ministers can prudently disregard.

Imprisonment for Debt is another subject on which the feeling of the country is very irritable. Men of business petition for its abolition, on the ground that it is productive of more evil than good in a merely mercantile point of view but the accounts of cruel incarceration and consequent death which so often are published in the newspapers, are what excite the sympathies of the great mass of the people. They cannot do away with it; and shudder at the idea of the hopeless imprisonment of the unfortunate, perhaps the exemplary honest, in a country where crimes of a deep die are far more leniently punished: the images of a desolate fireside, heart-broken wife, and half-famished children, rise before their view when they read "Imprisonment for Debt," in large letters at the head of a debate in the House of Commons; and all the lawyer-like arguments of Sir John Campbell might as well be spared, as far as nine men out of every ten are concerned.

This catalogue might easily be extended; but we shall content ourselves with adding to it one more item,—namely, the Law of Libel, so unfair, so impolitic, so powerful in oppression, so feeble and foolish as a protection. Its recent operation, too, has increased the general disgust which it has always inspired. It is needless to enter into details to prove the bitter feeling which the late prosecutions, especially those of the *True Sun* and the *Brighton Guardian*, have engendered against the Ministry who sanctioned them: it has been displayed both within and without the House of Commons. The amendment of the Law of Libel, therefore, nearly touches the feelings, and is the unquestionable right of Englishmen; even the Chancellor has borne witness that it is.

II. The second class of measures which it is incumbent upon our Rulers to turn their early attention to, has a very wide scope. It embraces the whole field of subsistance and wealth—the wages of the labourer, the profits of the capitalist, both of which are injuriously affected by artificial restraints, created and maintained by positive enactments. It of course includes all that relates to the improvement of our commercial system—all that tends to stimulate production—to give a larger return to the capitalist and better wages to the workman at the same instant, because, from their united industry being exerted under the most favourable, instead of the least favourable circumstances, it has yielded more, and gives a larger product to be divided between them. This is a subject to which at this particular time the attention of many is painfully directed. The stock of foreign and colonial goods in hand is extremely heavy: prices on the Continent are lower than in this country; we refuse to take the produce of foreigners, and of course they cannot relieve our market. Were the Cornlaws abolished, our commercial exchanges would be incalculably enlarged; but the Aristocracy have willed it otherwise; so that gluts in the markets for our domestic manufactures and colonial imports must continually rise, and be removed only by a heavy fall of prices. To return to a system in which the laws of England shall not war against the intentions of bountiful Nature, should be among the first endeavours of Ministers.

A revision of the existing scheme of Taxation, and the substitution of a tax on fixed property for some of those duties which press upon and intermeddle with industry, we hold to be not only wise, but of urgent importance. Supposing, however, that measures of this extent are deemed to be impracticable in the present Parliament, still there is much room for improvement in a smaller way. Many imposts might be greatly diminished, commuted without risk to the revenue, and with considerable advantage and satisfaction to the public. Among these may be named the duties on butter, cheese, and meat (at present prohibited), on glass, paper, soap, malt and hops, on newspapers and advertisements, and on windows.

Another great point is the reduction of Expenditure: and here we will only mention two departments in which it is indisputable that retrenchment to a large amount might be effected—we allude to the cost of the Army, and of collecting the revenue. The Army cannot be suffered to remain as it is at present; at once costly, demoralized, and in a great measure unemployed. As regards the collection of the revenue, we are bound to direct particular attention to the Post office, in which department the waste of public money has been *proved* to be enormous. The Exercise and Customs departments would of course become less expensive, were our duties and taxes judiciously revised.

It is not merely to abuses at home that the eyes of a vigilant Ministry and House of Commons will be turned. The government of our Colonies calls imperiously for scrutiny. Here there is ample scope for retrenchment and reform. Hitherto our Colonies have been a drain rather than a source of wealth to the Mother Country; but this is only because they have been ignorantly and fraudulently governed by jobbers and monopolists. Were their resources turned to good account, the result would be far different.

The amendment of certain portions of the Criminal Law, of the laws of Real Property, and above all the establishment of cheap Courts of Justice, are among the most indispensable measures for the welfare and contentment of the country; and it is the peculiar duty of the Government to prosecute Reforms in this department with vigour as well as care. But the enactment of good and the repeal of bad laws, will be useless, unless due attention be paid to the wise and impartial administration of them. Generally speaking, the Judges of the land are able, industrious, and upright; but the Magistracy throughout the country ought to be thoroughly weeded. In the Metropolis and in the Provinces, ignorant, passionate, and partial Justices abound; and this must always be the case when public functionaries are all but irresponsible.

III. Our third division comprises some organic reforms and improvements in the working of the House of Commons. At the head of these must be placed the Repeal of the Septennial Act without which, the Representative Reform is but half effected, for *responsibility* is not attained. We shall never cease to claim this promise on the part of Ministers. It is a just debt due to the Reformers, which has not lost its character because the payment of it was deferred. The Ministers as individual statesmen, and as a Cabinet, are pledged to the Repeal of the Septennial Act; and year after year, session after session, will the question be brought forward, to their standing dishonour, until it is carried.

The repeal of the rate and tax-paying clauses in the Reform Act should also be conceded. Under the pretence of ascertaining the validity of the qualification of voters, these clauses have disfranchised thousands. This was not the intention of the Reformers who supported the Bill; it was never wished to punish defaulters by the loss of the suffrage, as well as to leave them liable to the other consequences of the non-payment of taxes.

The Ballot was certainly not promised by Lord John Russell; in this respect it stands upon rather different ground from the repeal of the Septennial Act. But still it would be wise in Ministers to take up the Ballot; for it is evident that it must eventually be carried. It is a question that cannot be cushioned, as long as such men as Mr. Grote can be found to advocate it steadily. We grant the case would be different were it to be left in the hands of Sir Samuel Whalley; who ought to be warned off from all measures of general interest and importance, and made to know his proper place. In opposing the Ballot (contrary in some instances, to their individual opinions), Ministers are imitating the worst part of the conduct of their predecessors: they are resisting change till they can resist no longer, with the conviction all the while that they will be eventually overcome.

The opinion of the absolute necessity of an alteration in the hours, place, and machinery for transacting legislative business is fast gaining ground. The day is the time for work; at night confusion becomes worse confounded; the intellect is obscured and the feelings are excited: the notion, too, that they have all the night before them, leads Members to inflict their speeches on one another at an unmerciful length. Ministers in England, as in France and other countries, should have the evenings for consultation and thought. As it is, during the session of Parliament they are in a constant whirl; we verily believe that much of the imperfect and mischievous legislation of which all complain is the consequence of this night-work. The place of Meeting is a disgrace to the country—narrow, dingy, ill-contrived, and unhealthy. What plausible reason *can* be alleged why the British Parliament should not meet in a hall sufficiently large to accommodate the Members, as well as light, airy, and convenient?—*Spectator.*

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE LATE MR. TELFORD, THE CELEBRATED ENGINEER.

The following biographical notice of Mr. Telford, the civil engineer, who died this week at his house in Abingdon Street, is extracted from the *Courier*. It is, we believe, in the main, fairly drawn up; but the encomium on Mr. Telford's *candour* must be taken with some allowance. He was as wily a Scotchman as ever crossed the Tweed.

"Mr Telford, was in the seventy-ninth year of his age. The immediate cause of his death was a repetition of severe bilious attacks, to which he had for some years been subject. He was a native of Langholm, in Dumfriesshire, which he left at an early age. His gradual rise from the stonemasons' and builders' yard to the top of his profession in his own country, or, we may say, in the world, is to be ascribed not more to his genius, his consumate ability, and persevering industry, than to plain, honest straightforward dealing and the integrity and candour which marked his character throughout life.

"Mr. Telford had been for some time past by degrees retiring from professional business, to enable him the better to "adjust his mantle." He has of late chiefly employed his time in writing a detailed account of principal works which he planned, and lived to see executed; and it is a singular and fortunate circumstance that the corrected manuscript of this work was only completed by his clerk, under his direction, two or three days ago. His works are so numerous all over the island, that there is hardly a country in England, Wales, or Scotland, in which they may not be pointed out. Menai and Conway Bridges, the Caledonian Canal, the St. Katharine's Docks, and Holyhead roads and bridges, the Highland roads and bridges, the Chirke and Pont-y-cysylte Aqueducts, the canals in Salop, and great works in that country of which he was surveyor for more than half a century, are some of the traits of his genius which occur to us, and which will immortalize the name of Thomas Telford.

"We have access to know that he was inclined to set a higher value on the success which has attended his exertions for improving the great communication from London to Holyhead, the alterations of the line of road, its smoothness, and the excellence of the bridges, than on the success of any other work he executed; it seems difficult to draw a line of distinction with anything like nicety of discrimination, as to the degree of credit to which an engineer is entitled for ingenuity to plan, and the ability to execute, magnificent and puzzling improvements on the public communications of a great country. The Menai Bridge will probably be regarded by the public as the most imperishable monument of Mr. Telford's fame. This bridge over the Bangor Ferry, connecting the counties of Carnarvon and Anglesea, partly of stone and partly of iron, on the suspension principle, consists of seven stone arches, exceeding in magnitude every work of the kind in the world. They connect the land with the two main piers, which rise 53 feet above the level of the road over the top of which the chains are suspended, each chain being 1,714 feet from the fastenings in the rock. The first three-masted vessel passed under the bridge in 1826. Her topmasts were nearly as high as a frigate's; but they cleared 12 feet and a half below the centre of the road way. The suspending power of the chains was calculated at 3,016 tons; the total weight of each chain, 121 tons.

"The Caledonian Canal is another of Mr Telford's splendid works, in constructing every part of which, though prodigious difficulties were to be surmounted, he was successful. But the individuals in high station now travelling in the most remote part of the inland, from Inverness to Dunrobin Castle, or from thence to Thurso, the most distant town in the North of Scotland, will there, if we are not mistaken, find proofs of the exertion of Mr. Telford's professional talent equal to any that appear in any other quarter of Britain. The roads from Inverness to the county of Sutherland, and through Caithness, made not only so far as respects its construction, but its direction, under Mr. Telford's orders, is superior in point of line and smoothness to any part of the road of equal continuous length between London and Inverness. This is a remarkable fact, which, from the great difficulties he had to overcome in passing through a rugged, hilly, and mountainous district, incontrovertibly establishes his great skill in the engineering department, as well as in the construction of great public communications.

"These great and useful works do not however, more entitle the name of Telford to the gratitude of his country, than his sterling worth in private life. His easiness of access, and the playfulness of his disposition, even to the close of life, endear his memory to his many private friends."—*Spectator, Sept. 6.*

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

BENEFIT OF CLERGY.—The *Rev. Samuel Bradshaw*, of No. 2 Ferdinand terrace, Hampstead road, was brought before Mr Chambers by the police, he having been found blind drunk, and totally incapable of taking care of himself, in Regent street, on Monday afternoon.—The Rev. defendant had been discovered by a policeman of the C division, sitting at a door in Regent street, about six o'clock, so overcome by the potency of his spirituous devations, that he had made shift either to lose or mislay his [illegible] waistcoat. The Rev. gentleman was conveyed to the Vine street station house, and allowed the benefit of a nap by the Inspector who conceived that this indulgence would have the effect of so far reviving him, that he would be able to give some account of himself to the magistrates at the evening sitting. It was found, however, when the time came, that the Rev. Gentlemen was totally unpresentable, and his introduction to the Bench was deferred until the morning. When placed at the bar, and questioned as to his station in life, the Rev. defendant merely said he was a "gentleman," and as the charge of drunkenness was not denied, he paid the customary fine of 5s., and walked away.

Don Telesforo de Trueba, who has lived so many years in this country, and distinguished himself by his dramatic and other writings, has returned to his native country and is now one of the Secretaries to the Cortes at Madrid. We have heard some traits highly creditable to the character of Trueba, who, we are assured, refused the means when offered to him by his relations of living without labour, choosing rather to support himself by his own exertions.—*Brighton Gazette.*

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